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CONGRESS.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

COMPLETION OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE—NO AMENDMENTS MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House to-day finished the Naval Appropriation bill. Credit for the result belongs largely to Mr. Hale, of Maine, the member of the committee charged with its management. The bill passed exactly as reported by the Committee on Appropriations, without the addition of a single amendment, save the correction of two unimportant clerical errors, which is something altogether unprecedented in a bill of such magnitude. The bill appropriates $16,500,000. The Naval Deficiency bill passed in the House, and in the Senate, with an amendment. It has not yet become a law. The Randall amendment, with respect to deficiencies, and the discussion of the Marine Corps, alone attracted attention during the debate. The Randall amendment, as amended by Loughridge, provided that it should be a misdemeanor for any officers of the Government to use money in excess of the appropriations for each fiscal year. The Loughridge amendment permitted the President, in times of national danger, in his discretion, to violate this rule. Both amendments were defeated through opposition alike from the Democrats and Republicans. Some maintained that the rule was useless, since the remedy now exists through impeachment and the law which provides that no officer shall use money in excess of his appropriation, or involve the Government in any contracts in excess thereof. Mr. Beck thought he had discovered in this amendment another attempt to violate the Constitution, and opposed it as an unwarranted extension of the Executive power. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, thought it would be better to leave the laws as they are, and trust to any President in time of stress to dare to save the Government rather than to place a dim and misty law upon the statute books which might in the future prove a danger to the Republic.

THE RULES.

Two hours were spent to-day in a wrangle about amending the rules of the House. The result was that all the resolutions on the subject that had been introduced were laid on the table. Mr. Randall, of the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule which directs the official reporters to make brief mention of all petitions and memorials introduced, which is not now done, except at the request of members introducing them. Upon this text were hung several grave disquisitions upon the constitutional right of petitions. George F. Hoar thought that the present rule of the House, under which no petition can be presented except by unanimous consent, is an invasion of the constitutional right of petition, and he desired that the Committee on Rules be directed to suggest some remedy for this practical denial of the right of petition. Fernando Wood treated the House to a novel exposition of the amendment to the Constitution regarding the right to petition. He maintained that the existing belief is a popular fallacy, and that there is no warrant whatever in the Constitution which would permit a citizen to present a petition to Congress, much less to the House of Representatives. The amendment runs, "or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." He averred that petitions should be addressed to the "Government," which certainly the House could not claim itself to be, and that the word "and" showed that the petition, within the purview of the amendment, should not emanate from private citizens, but from peaceful assemblages of citizens, convened to seek relief from grievances.

THE SENATE DEBATE ON THE FINANCES.

The Senate spent the entire day in the consideration of the resolutions on the finances which were before it yesterday. Long speeches were delivered by Senators Morton and Howe. Mr. Morton replied vigorously to the criticisms made by Mr. Schurz, yesterday, upon his former speech on the same subject, and took occasion at the same time to refer to some other propositions advanced in the previous debate that he regards as fallacies. The question comes up again to-morrow, but there is no prospect of a speedy termination of the debate. It is, however, very evident from the tenor of the speeches and the whole tone of the discussion, both in and out of the Senate, that no legislation touching the finances will be enacted for many weeks, if at all, during this session. The proposition before the Senate, being only a resolution indicating the sense of the Senate on the resumption of specie payments, is extremely abstract, and the speeches, carefully-prepared and very able essays on finance as they are, make little impression, and are generally regarded outside of the Senate, if not in it, as absorbing time to little purpose. It would be otherwise if the position of a majority of the Senate were not sufficiently known. But no one doubts the conservative character of the body on this subject.

RETRENCHMENT—REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The House Committee on Appropriations have so far advanced with their work that they now expect to make an absolute reduction of $20,000,000 in the total estimates. The increase of taxation, if any, will be rendered necessary by the very considerable Deficiency bills, which must be passed. It is hoped that no increase of taxes will be necessary. The committee have decided to recommend a reduction of the rank and file of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men. They have no power to reduce the salaries of the staff officers, which are fixed by statute. The Committee on Military Affairs have before them several bills proposing to reduce the salaries of officers of the staff.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS AND FARES.

The House Committee on Railroads and Canals expect to-morrow to take a vote upon the McCrary bill, which provides for the appointment of nine Commissioners to regulate freights and fares. It is expected that the bill will be favorably reported, but its friends anticipate defeat in the Senate, even should it pass the House.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

It is now the intent of the House Committee on the Judiciary to consider the Civil Rights bill, with the pending amendments, with the expectation of reporting the bill back next week. Several members of the committee express the opinion that the bill will be reported with the words "schools and colleges" stricken out.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

Gen. Maxwell, who is contesting the seat of Bishop Cannon, delegate from the Territory of Utah, will to-morrow ask the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers, and take evidence as to various facts on which the contest rests. There is a strong disposition on the part of some members of the committee and many members of the House to have a thorough investigation of Utah affairs, and an authoritative report of the committee on the condition of affairs in that Territory, which report may form the basis of intelligent legislation.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial Committee have determined to report to the House a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to invite all foreign Governments to visit the centennial in 1876. It was thought at first that the Secretary of State would do this by Executive circular, but Mr. Fish disliked to assume the responsibility without authority from Congress, whence alone authority for such an invitation by the Government can proceed.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Senate has directed the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service to make a history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 in this country, with special reference to details of prevention and hygiene. It is the intention of the Supervising Surgeon to complete the report before the end of the present session.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Seth Padelford, of Rhode Island, has been in this city for a few days, and has just left on his return to Providence. His principal business here was of a personal and private nature, but it is understood that he improved the opportunity of his visit for a sharp look at the prospect and possibility of succeeding Gov. Sprague as Senator from Rhode Island.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

SPECULATION AND RUMORS RIFE—ACTIVITY OF THE FRIENDS OF ASPIRANTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—There are a thousand speculations and rumors circulating to-night about the next nomination for Chief Justice. As no selection has been made, and will not be till to-morrow, if, indeed, till next week, predictions are useless. The time since Gen. Cushing's withdrawal has been seized by the friends of all the former aspirants for the place, and many new ones, to urge their respective claims and merits, and a column might be written of what this person has done and what that delegation has accomplished. The President is understood to have determined not to nominate without thorough deliberation, and if he is not fully satisfied to-morrow he will wait till next week. A very strong impression prevails, and it is so general as to make it worthy of mention, that the nomination will be made from the West. Mr. Waite, of the Geneva Counsel, is prominently connected with this rumor. Judge Dillon, of Iowa, is very strongly urged upon the President. There is also an impression finding frequent expression that a selection will be made of some person never actively engaged in political life. Nearly all expect next time an excellent nomination, which will meet the approval of the country.

DENIAL OF THE REPORTED NOMINATION OF JUDGE CURTIS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Among the unauthorized and untruthful reports, to-day, was that Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts, had been selected by the President for the Chief Justiceship. The excitement caused by the report at the Capitol was of short duration. Various names continue to be mentioned in that connection. From certain indications the nomination may come from New-York in the person of Judge Woodruff. At least, intimations to this effect have been made in Congressional quarters. Several days may elapse before a nomination shall be sent to the Senate.

RUMOR REGARDING SENATOR CONKLING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At a late hour to-night an opinion prevails among a large number of Congressmen that Senator Conkling may accept the Chief Justiceship. He has left Washington for New-York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its session here to-day at the Union League Hall. There was a large attendance of auditors, and on the platform was Miss Susan B. Anthony, who presided; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Matilda Jocelyn Gage, Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, Mrs. Bilva A. Lockwood, Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, and Prof. Willcox.

Miss Anthony read the call for the convention, after which she invited any one to open with prayer, but no one volunteering, she continued to say: The prime object of the association was to obtain congressional aid in securing equal rights; that all they asked was equal rights with the colored men, who were the only class who had been invested with such rights by special legislation of Congress. She read a letter from Virginia L. Miner, of St. Louis, who says that her slaughter-house suit is now on the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be reached in about a year.

Various letters were read, including those of Gerrit Smith and Benj. F. Butler, and expressive of their sympathy with the cause.

Miss Anthony then stated the creed of the Suffragists, one clause of which was that a woman should get her ballot into the ballot-box whenever she can find a Judge of Election that will receive it. Another was, every woman who holds property on which tax is assessed should refuse to pay it unless she be permitted to vote.

Miss Anthony and others presented a petition for signers, which they propose laying before Congress. It sets forth that women have been denied a hearing as to their political rights at the bar of the Senate and the House, they being entirely unrepresented therein; that they have no voice in the choice of members to either body, although constituting one-half the people of the United States recognized by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution as the only source of power, and one-half of the governed, whose consent is necessary to all just Governments. Women are still subjected to many wrongs, among which is taxation without representation. They pray the honorable bodies to pass a law that shall exempt women from taxation for national purposes so long as they are unrepresented in the national councils.

Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer was then introduced, and delivered an eloquent address on woman suffrage, and particularly on the duty of Congress to give the women of this district and the Territories the right to vote by Legislative enactment.

Mesdames Gage, Blake, and Stanton severally addressed the convention in behalf of the cause.

AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The first annual meeting of the American Poultry Association was held here this afternoon. There was a large number of delegates present from every portion of the country. The following officers were elected: President, William H. Churchman, of Wilmington, Del.; Secretary, J. M. Wade, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Edward B. Smith, of Buffalo. After an address from the President, the Association proceeded with the usual routine business—appointing committees, &c., and adjourned until to-morrow.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Waupun to the *Daily Wisconsin* says three prisoners escaped from the State Prison last night, having been furnished with false keys and pistols. Among the party is the celebrated David Biggie, who, with Allen, almost escaped from the Chicago Jail, and also from the Milwaukee Jail, during their trial for burglary.

ALBANY.

DISCUSSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—In the House to-day five of the constitutional amendments passed to a third reading. The hostility of the Democratic section of the House to them was manifested in a very decided manner. Scarcely were they called up, when Mr. Smith M. Weed tried to prevent their consideration on a technical point of order. He claimed that the matter was like any other bill, and should be introduced and come before the House in the ordinary manner. The Speaker, however, disposed of this objection very promptly, and ruled that the record of the last Assembly showed that the amendments had been referred to the present Legislature, and consequently did not need to be introduced at all. They were the property of the House, and their consideration was in order, as by an amendment to the rules of the House passed last session Tuesdays and Thursdays had been set apart for the discussion of amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Weed appealed from the decision of the Speaker, evidently for the purpose of obtaining an opportunity to give expression to his hostility to the amendments. He said he thought he perceived manifest indications of a desire to rush the amendments through under the gag. They were, in his opinion, framed for the purpose of taking away all power from the people, and making the Governor a dictator. They were based on the idea that the Legislature was certain to be corrupt, and could not be trusted. For his part, he believed that reform should proceed from the people, thence to the Legislature, and from the Legislature to the Governor. The whole scope and tendency of the amendments were toward centralization, and they were utterly opposed to the spirit of our Government. Their effect, he argued, if adopted, would be to establish another Albany regency. Subsequently, when the appeal was withdrawn, and the subject being considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Weed reiterated the same arguments. Mr. Alvord, in reply, urged that the simple fact that the amendments would have to go to the people and be approved at the ballot-box before they became part of the Constitution afforded a sufficient and conclusive answer to the objections of Mr. Weed.

It may be regarded as certain that the Democrats will do all in their power to defeat the amendments; but it is safe to say that their efforts will be in vain, as the best men of the Republican Party in the House are earnest in their determination to pass the amendments with all the speed that is compatible with full and mature consideration.

STREET RAILROADS.

Mr. Blessing introduced a bill chartering a street railroad company to run in New-York City from the foot of Forty-second street to Lexington avenue, thence to Thirty-fourth street and the East River. In the Senate a bill was introduced giving the Third avenue Railroad Company the right to run its track in Forty-second street to the Grand Central Depot. As both the bills mentioned give the right to lay tracks across the Fourth avenue, thus interfering with the street car line controlled by the Harlem Railroad, it is expected that they will be strongly opposed and ultimately defeated by the Vanderbilt interest.

Mr. Biglin introduced a bill providing for the incorporation of a company to run boats from Harlem Bridge to the lower end of the island, calling at Astoria and Hunter's Point.

Mr. Wachner, of New-York, introduced a bill in relation to the transportation of passengers on the City railroads of New-York. It provides that the railroad companies shall, under a penalty of $50, provide for each passenger a convenient and comfortable seat, and that the conductor shall be compelled, when all the seats are occupied, to put a placard in the window with the word "Full" printed upon it, and after to receive no more passengers until there be a vacant seat or seats.

CITY REVENUE BONDS.

In the Senate, this morning, the act providing for the payment of the bonds of the City of New-York already due, and those which will be payable in the first part of next month, was reported favorably by the Committee on Cities, and passed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AGENTS.

An important bill introduced by Senator Lowery, to-day provides in its first section that any officer, agent, clerk, or servant of any corporation who shall embezzle or convert to his own use, or shall take, make away with, or secrete with intent to embezzle or convert to his own use, or otherwise shall dispose of with intent to embezzle or use, or who shall fraudulently withhold or appropriate, invest, loan, or otherwise fraudulently apply or make use of, without the assent of his master or employers, any money, goods, rights in action, or other valuable securities or effects whatever, belonging to another person which shall have come into his possession or under his care by virtue of such employment or office, he shall, upon conviction, be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the articles so embezzled, taken, secreted, fraudulently withheld, appropriated, invested, loaned, or otherwise disposed of, or of the value of any sum of money payable and due upon any right in action or security so embezzled as aforesaid.

2. It shall be no defense on the trial for an offense created by the preceding section that the transaction out of which the same arose was not done secretly, nor that the transaction was kept in the books of said corporation, as other transactions of a lawful character were therein kept, nor that the property was charged in said books to the party offending either by himself or any other person; but every fraudulent withholding, appropriation, investment, loan, or otherwise fraudulently applying or making use of such property, whether done openly or secretly, shall be presumptive evidence of the crime aforesaid.

PAYMENT OF COUNSEL ASSIGNED BY THE COURT.

A bill of considerable interest to the legal profession was introduced by Senator Middletown. It relates to the payment of fees to counsel assigned by the court, and provides that it shall be the duty of all attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court, when assigned by the court, to defend to the best of their ability each and every person indicted for crime and put upon his trial. At the close of each criminal trial, where counsel has been assigned by the court, it shall be the duty of the court to certify the amount and value of such services, and the amount so certified shall be a charge upon the county in which the services were rendered, and the same shall be assessed, levied, and collected by the Board of Supervisors of the county at its next annual assessment, levy, and collection of county taxes after such services shall have been performed, and thereupon shall be paid over to the party entitled to the same.

SHERIFFS' FEES.

Senator Gross introduced a bill relative to the fees of Sheriffs and Referees, which provides that when a sale of mortgaged premises is made by any other officer than the Sheriff such officer shall receive no more fees than the Sheriff would be entitled to demand as specified in the laws of 1869. It also repeals section 3 of the act which allows the Sheriff fifty cents on commitments by Police Magistrates.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will take up the consideration of the Abbott-Madden, Moore-Pinckney, and Thomson-Youmans cases early in the next week.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The woman suffragists were heard from to-day in a petition presented by Mr. Alvord, which says: "We, citizens of New-York, do respectfully request your honorable body to prepare and recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as shall secure the right of suffrage to the women of the State on equal terms with the men."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

A bill compelling parents and guardians who have children between the ages of eight and fourteen in their charge to send them to some private or public school for three months of each scholastic year was introduced in the House by Mr. Lynde, of St. Lawrence. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine of not less than $10 and not exceeding $20 for each offense. The Trustees of each school district are charged with the prosecution of offenders, and must institute proceedings upon a representation made by any tax-payer that the law has been violated.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FORMALLY DEMAND THE RETURNS FROM GOV. DAVIS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15.—The *News* special dispatch from Austin says: The Senate was called to order at 10 A. M. to-day. A quorum was present. Mr. Swift stated that the joint committee was still engaged. A motion was carried that the Senate take a recess till 2:30 P. M.

The House met at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Epperson stated that no report could be made by his committee until 3 P. M. The House then adjourned.

The following is the note of Mr. Barseisa addressed to Gov. Davis:

COMMITTEE-ROOM, AUSTIN, Jan. 15.

Gov. E. J. Davis:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the Fourteenth Legislature yesterday passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The Secretary of State has refused to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the returns of the election held in December last for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a constitutional amendment; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker, whose immediate duty it shall be to arrive at and determine the results of the returns of said election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and constitutional amendment, from such sources and by such means as is hereby deemed best and most practicable by said committee. Said committee shall report their action to this House at as early a period as possible. Said committee may employ all necessary clerks and messengers, and may invoke the power of the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistant, and other officers of the House, to aid them in the discharge of their duties. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers anywhere in the State. All processes issued by said committee shall be directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms or Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and shall be signed by the Chairman and at least one other member of the said committee, and shall be executed by the Sergeant-at-Arms or any assistant.

The committee appointed have instructed me to address to you this communication, and request you, as Chief Executive of the State, to direct the Secretary of State to deliver to the Speaker of the House of Representatives or to this committee the returns of election held Dec. 20, 1873, in accordance with a law recommended, and in accordance with your proclamation, in reply to the demand made by this House of Representatives for such returns. The Secretary of State refuses to deliver them until you recognize the Fourteenth Legislature. The Secretary of State being an officer of your own appointment, and amenable to your directions and orders, this committee have deemed it proper to invoke your aid in this respect, so that laws relating to this matter may be faithfully executed. If the views held by you, resulting from the late opinion of the Supreme Court, be correct, the delivery of the returns cannot affect the status of yourself and others interested, while the withholding of them may tend to further complication, and may entail considerable expense upon the State in procuring them from other sources. In view of all circumstances, the committee trusts you will comply with this request. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed,) D. U. BARSEISA, Chairman of Committee.

Mr. Barseisa, the Chairman, handed the letter to Gov. Davis in person. Gov. Davis replied that he did not think that Mr. Barseisa, his committee, or the body they represented, were entitled to them; but if Mr. Barseisa would go to the Secretary's office and take them of his own accord, he would not be resisted. Whereupon, Mr. Barseisa accompanied the Secretary of State, Newcomb, to his office, and Mr. Newcomb pointed to a desk where the returns were, and Mr. Barseisa took them, and asked him to seal the ends of the package, which Mr. Newcomb did. Mr. Newcomb declined to deliver or to allow him to find out where those constitutional amendments were, but they can easily be gotten after Cooke's inauguration, and the appointment of Capt. George Clark as Secretary of State.

Below is a protest Mr. Newcomb drew up and had witnessed by the clerks of his department:

STATE OF TEXAS, AUSTIN, Jan. 15, 1874.

This day, the 15th of January, D. U. Barseisa did enter and take from thence a package of documents, purporting to be election returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, without my consent and against my protest.

(Signed.) JAS. R. NEWCOMB.

Witnessed—J. E. OLDRIGHT, A. M. COX, FRED. N. DAVIS.

It is generally conceded now that the inauguration will take place this evening, unless it takes too long to count the votes. Everything is working smoothly, and many remarks are heard that Davis will yield all without opposition.

WISCONSIN.

MESSAGE OF GOV. TAYLOR.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 15.—The message of Gov. Wm. R. Taylor to the Legislature was delivered at Madison to-day. He first speaks of the great financial crisis which, owing to the prudence and integrity of the people and the natural resources of the State, was, in a measure averted, and confidence is almost entirely restored. The financial condition of the State is as follows: Total receipts into the treasury from all quarters, $1,774,358 55; disbursements, $1,798,023 14; excess of disbursements over receipts during the year, $23,464 59, leaving in the treasury to the credit of all funds, $215,644 52. total receipts of the general fund, $1,095,872 29; disbursements, $1,191,966 01; an excess of disbursements of $96,093 72. The above receipts, deducting from the excess of expenditures the balance in the general fund at the commencement of the year, makes the deficiency $66,923 80, which is, in fact, so much increase of the public debt for which he finds no authority. He censures the past practice of misappropriating funds set apart for charitable and educational purposes, and declares that further loan of the trust fund to the State must not be entertained, and recommends such legislation as shall rapidly repair the present deficiency and prevent in future the continuance of these practices. The legal debt of the State at the close of the fiscal year was $2,252,057. He then points out where retrenchment may be practiced, and also additional sources of revenue; among others, taxing express and telegraph companies. On geological surveys and educational measures he recommends all needful legislation to enhance their usefulness; recommends the enactment of a law forbidding the acceptance or use of free passes or any other gift, immunity, or compensation by any State officer from any railroad or public corporations with the abolition of free passes. He thinks the session of the Legislature can be shortened thirty days. He recommends the appointment of a committee on cheap transportation by water, and refers to the fact that three-fifths of the boundary of Wisconsin is washed by navigable waters, and that Wisconsin contributes in the neighborhood of $8,000,000 to the revenue of the General Government, for which a more liberal return should be made in the way of improvement of the rivers and harbors. Fifty years ago President Monroe recommended to Congress the propriety of improving the navigation of Western rivers for the purpose of facilitating intercourse between the Atlantic and Western territory. The Government has hitherto failed to fulfill the measure of its obligation in this particular. In conclusion, he referred to the popular complaint of general corruption, and alluded to the fact that Wisconsin was the first State to commence the reform, and the action of the reform party had not only a local but a national importance.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The day calendar of the General Term of the Supreme Court for Jan. 16 (Friday,) is as follows: Nos. [illegible], 74, 84, [illegible], 187, and [illegible].

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE CASE OF JUDGE WRIGHT.

PROSPECT OF A TRIAL AFTER MANY POSTPONEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The case against Judge J. W. Wright will be called in the Criminal Court of this District on Monday next. A number of witnesses, members of the Cherokee nation of Indians, have arrived to give their testimony in regard to the checks and receipts which, it is charged, Judge Wright had caused to be forged and altered. Although Judge Wright has been indicted over forty times, and his case has been brought up time after time for trial, he has managed to secure postponement and delay. No reason whatever now exists in justice why he should not be tried at this term of the court. The officers of the Government will do their utmost to secure a trial, and there is actually some hope that they may succeed. The evidence against him appears to be overwhelming and unanswerable. Among other things the Government has in its possession is a deed to property of the value of at least $40,000, executed by a partner of Wright in the Indian business, and the consideration in the body of the deed is that the property was fraudulently obtained from the Government by conspiracy and frauds, jointly committed by Wright and the signer of deed.

CONVENTION OF THE VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The delegates to the National Convention of Mexican War Veterans, now in this city represent all sections of the country. At noon to-day they marched from their head-quarters to Willard Hall with banners and bands of music under escort of the President's Mounted Guard, a local organization.

The convention was called to order by Gen. J. W. Denver, who said its objects were the preparation of a memorial to Congress asking pensions for the survivors of the Mexican war, in the passage of a law similar to that of 1871, giving pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812; also, to adopt measures for the organization of a National Brotherhood of Mexican Veterans, and for representation at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876.

The convention, however, need not be confined to these objects alone. Those who framed the call were animated by a desire to meet comrades from all sections of the country, and thereby renew old associations. There were some who behaved well, but were now indigent and unable to take care of themselves, therefore, one of the objects of the convention would be to prevail upon Congress to pass a law to admit them to the Soldiers' Home, located near Washington, which was purchased and established with money obtained from Mexico by the valor of our arms—the institution now being open only to soldiers of the regular army. In speaking of the Mexican campaign, Gen. Denver said: Our troops attacked the Mexicans in their own country, and captured their strongholds, opposing to them not more than one-third or one-fourth as many Americans as there were Mexicans in the field. That war continued two years without a single reverse to our arms, and hence it was right that the surviving veterans should meet and remind the people of the country that the victories were secured, not from one action of our country more than another, but what they did was for our common advantage and renown. Gen. Denver was frequently interrupted by applause. A temporary organization was effected by the selection of Gen. Denver as Chairman, and A. M. Kennedy as Secretary. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day heard arguments from G. G. Hubbard, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, respectively favoring and opposing the Postal Telegraph bill, which the committee have now under consideration. The committee will hold another informal meeting to-morrow, when the arguments on the subject will be resumed.

CONVENTIONS IN PROGRESS.

There are now four conventions sitting in Washington, viz., the Patent Convention, the American Cheap Transportation Convention, the Mexican Veterans' Convention, and the Woman's Suffrage Convention.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. E. H. C. Leutze has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Masters Henry O. Handy and H. A. Rittenhouse, to the Frolic. Master Perry Garst has been detached from the Potomac and ordered to the Frolic.

THE MILITARY FORCE ON THE FRONTIER.

The House Military Committee this morning heard Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Mr. Ingalls, of the Indian Service, in regard to the amount of military force necessary in the Indian country. They were examined by the committee at great length. Their opinions were to the general effect that military force should be employed very sparingly except in cases of hostile Indians.

REDEMPTION OF LOAN BONDS.

Up to this date, $9,438,000 of the loan of June 14, 1858, have been redeemed and exchanged for bonds of the funded loan of 1881. The amount exchanged is $4,203,000, and the amount redeemed $5,235,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF STATUTES RELATING TO APPROPRIATIONS, &C.

The House Committee on Appropriations, this morning, had under consideration the bill to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to estimates, appropriations, and public accounts, being the bill which passed the House last Congress, and was reintroduced this session by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. The committee made numerous amendments to perfect it, and agreed to report the bill to the House for printing and recommittal, preliminary to asking for its passage.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $3,477,162; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $41,710,000; coin, $85,033,027; including coin certificates, $45,419,300; outstanding legal tenders, $381,599,315.

THE CASE OF GEN. HOWARD.

The House Committee on Military Affairs will to-morrow again take up for action the case of Gen. Howard. It will be recollected that before the holidays the committee reported a resolution for the trial of Gen. Howard by a military court of inquiry, but unexpected opposition to that resolution having been developed, the matter was recommitted, and the committee is to consider the case again to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: John A. P. Allen, Collector of Customs at New-Bedford, Mass.; Cornelius B. Marchant, Collector of Customs at Edgartown, Mass.; H. B. McClure, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Mississippi.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Senator Buckingham presided at an important conference of friends of temperance held this evening in the lecture-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Wm. H. Lamport, of the House; A. M. Powell, Esq., J. N. Stearns, Messrs. Bradly, Armstrong, and others, and resolutions were adopted asking Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the liquor traffic.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice President Wilson says his health is much improved. He will not resume his place in the Senate at present, but will next week return to Massachusetts, having abandoned trip to Florida.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The National Civil Rights Bill Council, created by the late National Convention, met and organized this evening. The following officers were elected: President, George T. Downing, of Rhode Island; Vice President, N. W. Cuny, of Texas; Treasurer, G. W. Mitchells, of Virginia; Recording Secretary, T. G. Barbadoes, of Oregon; Corresponding Secretary, W. N. Saunders, of Maryland. Nineteen States were represented. The meeting was mainly occupied in organization. The Civil Rights bill now before Congress was discussed at length.

THE CANAL-BOATS AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

E. N. Howell, of Philadelphia, a representative of the canal-boat interests, has been here several days on business with the Treasury officers with regard to canal-boats, the owners of which have heretofore been obliged to pay fees for license papers under a decision of the department. The result of Mr. Howell's labors is that the Secretary of the Treasury will draft a bill for congressional consideration, exempting such boats from present exactions and thereby relieving the boat owners.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Representative Page, of California, will offer to-morrow a resolution instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to report a concurrent resolution advising the President to open negotiations for the modification of the treaty with China, so as to check or altogether prevent Chinese immigration to this country.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGES AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Secretary of War has sent a communication to Congress inclosing a report from the Engineers' Bureau, to the effect that the bridge now in process of construction at South street, Philadelphia is without the authority of United States law, and will seriously impair and obstruct navigation. The Secretary says there appears to be no other remedy for the evil apprehended but to invite the attention of Congress to the matter for action.

A LIQUOR TRAFFIC COMMISSION.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives will grant a hearing to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, to Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, J. N. Stearns, Esq., and A. M. Powell, Esq., of the *National Temperance Advocate*, in behalf of a bill introduced by Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, providing for a commission of inquiry on the liquor traffic.

JAPAN.

DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS—THE COOLIE TRAFFIC IN PERU—A DISAGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The advices at hand by the steam-ship China from Yokohama are to the 8th of December. Hanabusa Yashmuto, one of the Under Secretaries of the Foreign Office, and recently Envoy to Corea, is commissioned to represent Japan at St. Petersburg, and will soon set out for his post. He is especially intrusted with the Saghalien question. The arbitration of the Maria Luz case will not come up for discussion until a year hence, when other agents will be dispatched in the interest of Japan. Hanabusa's rank is that of First Secretary of Legation. The office of Envoy, left vacant by the death of Sana, remains unfilled.

The Japanese Foreign Office has received an interesting dispatch from China in relation to Garcia, the Peruvian Envoy. The Chinese say he will be received with the courtesies and attention due to a Minister, but they will make no treaty with Peru until that nation shall have released and sent back every coolie now held there, and, also, pledged itself to discontinue coolie importations in the future. Considerable discontent is expressed in Japanese official circles over the fact that Garcia was allowed a favorable treaty by Sayezima, the late head of the Foreign Office.

Charles Walcott Brooks returns to San Francisco by the China to resume his functions as Consul for Japan.

P. M. Watson, Esq., formerly British Chargé d'Affaires, and more recently Secretary of Legation at Yeddo, returns to England very soon, having been transferred to Copenhagen. He carries with him the most comprehensive treatise upon education in Japan that has yet been prepared, to be published presently by his Government.

Considerable speculation has arisen among foreigners over rumors of serious disagreement between the Ministers of various nations and the Japanese Government. For once, these reports are not wholly without foundation. The exact circumstances are as follows: Soon after the return of the Embassy, the question of treaty revision being brought up, an effort was made to secure a promise that the whole Empire should be thrown open to foreigners. This was met by a proposal that the foreign Governments should surrender the privilege of ex-territorial jurisdiction. It was declared that this would not be conceded under any circumstances, whereupon the Japanese Government not only declined to entertain the project of opening the country, but began gradually to withdraw certain liberties which they voluntarily permitted some time ago. It is supposed that this was done to show that the unyielding temper of the foreign representatives could easily be combatted by a strict adherence on the part of the Japanese to the letter of the territorial regulations. Although their right to restrain foreigners within the prescribed limits cannot be disputed, their action is loudly complained of, and as a sort of retaliatory measure the claims for the balance of the Simooezki indemnity have been presented by some of the Ministers and pressed with unusual earnestness. They will be met promptly by offers of immediate payment, a result which was neither expected nor altogether desired. Thus the advantage will be for a while on the side of the Japanese.

Ex-territorial jurisdiction is now the only important subject for debate. The foreign Ministers are all instructed to enforce its continuance notwithstanding the fact that the British Government, after consideration, has unqualifiedly condemned the principles of ex-territorial jurisdiction in the case of China.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Mr. Bodges' shoe factory in Portsmouth, N. H., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss $5,000.

The jail at Greensboro', N. C., was consumed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building took fire from a defective flue in the furnace. The loss is about $3,000; no insurance. The prisoners were all safely removed.

The boarding-house owned by Boyd & Corey, near the planing mill, in Marlboro, Mass., took fire, Wednesday night, and was damaged, with the furniture, to the extent of from $2,500 to $3,000; insurance $1,500.

The greater portion of Welch's block, on Elm street, Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Five families were burned out, and most of their household goods were destroyed. The loss is $4,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,500 in the Home Insurance Company, of New-York.

A workshop connected with the Rhode Island State Prison was partially destroyed by fire, yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at $5,000. Wm. Sweeney, an upholsterer, lost his stock, valued at $6,500; insured for $2,000 in city offices of Providence. The State has no insurance.

The loss by the fire at Alton, Ill., on Wednesday, was about $80,000. The following are the names of the insurance companies sustaining the loss: Franklin, $11,250; American Central, $7,600; North British, $7,000; Ætna, $6,000; London and Liverpool and Globe, $6,000; Orient, $3,500; Hartford, $2,000; Girard, $1,500; North American, $1,000; Franklin, of St. Louis, $2,350; Commercial, of St. Louis, $2,350; Firemen's, $400; Home, $4,000; Phœnix, $2,000.

WIFE-MURDER IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—Thomas A. Pike murdered his wife at their drinking den on Franklin street last night. He was arrested with several witnesses. They were intoxicated and had been gambling during the night, and Pike dragged her by her hair to the sitting-room and threw her on a lounge where she was found dead. She was only nineteen years old.

DAY CALENDAR OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The following is the Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Jan. 19: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE LANDING OF THE PRISONERS AT ORAN COMPLETED—THE FRENCH GIVE UP THE NUMANCIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ORAN, Algiers, Jan. 15.—The landing of the intransigentes has been completed. The rebel Generals, Contreras and Ferrer, have been sent to Algiers.

The French authorities have offered the Numancia to the Spanish Admiral.

THE BARCELONA INSURGENTS SUBDUED.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The intransigentes at Barcelona have surrendered, and the authority of the Government has been fully restored in that city.

ADDRESS TO CASTELAR BY A MAJORITY OF THE CORTES—THE NUMANCIA RESTORED.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—At a meeting of Deputies constituting the majority in the late Cortes, a vote of confidence in Señor Castelar was adopted, and he was requested to prepare a manifesto to the nation.

The iron-clad Numancia has been delivered to a Spanish frigate.

The insurgent chiefs, Contreras, Ferrez, and Galvez, have been sent to the capital of Algeria, and the other Cartagenian refugees have been *interned* in the forts and barracks of Oran and Mers-el-Kébir.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—M. Bartholdi, the new Minister to the United States, leaves for Washington next Monday.

THE BOURSE AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Rentes closed at 58 francs 47½ centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 21,000,000 francs during the past week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FIRE IN THE PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD—ELECTION OF A RADICAL TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A large fire occurred in the Portsmouth Dockyard to-day. Thousands of pounds worth of stores which had accumulated there for the Ashantee expedition were destroyed.

Cowen, Radical, has been returned to Parliament from Newcastle by 1,000 majority.

ITALY.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF ANTONELLI DENIED.

ROME, Jan. 15.—A contradiction is given to the report that Cardinal Antonelli is seriously ill.

SOUTH AMERICA.

END OF THE ENTRE RIOS WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Late advices from Rio report that the termination of the war in Entre Rios has officially been declared. Gen. Jordan, the leader of the rebellion, had been totally defeated, and was a fugitive. His adherents had given in their submission to the Government.

CUBA.

DEFEAT OF A SPANISH FORCE OF 650 MEN NEAR MELONES.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Spanish accounts state that Col. Esponda, with 650 men, has had an engagement with the insurgents near Melones. The fighting lasted six or seven hours, and at the close Col. Esponda retreated before the superior numbers of the enemy. His loss was four officers and sixteen privates killed, and fourteen officers and fifty privates wounded. Owing to the severity and length of the combat the insurgent loss could not be ascertained.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION CONVENTION.

A GREAT WATER ROUTE ADVOCATED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The National Cheap Transportation Convention, at the meeting this morning, was addressed by Col. Frobel, of Georgia, as the representative of Gov. Smith, of that State, who had been invited by the convention to speak on the subject of cheap transportation, but whose official duties detained him at home. Col. Frobel showed the necessity of some cheaper mode of transportation than at present exists for the heavy products of the country, and that water afforded the best means for the accomplishment of this desired end. He advocated a national system, the benefits of which would reach all sections and all interests, and considered as folly the cry that the country could not afford such works, comparing this cry to the folly of the farmer who would suffer thousands of bushels of grain to rot in his field because he could not afford to pay $50 to buy a wagon to haul it to a profitable market. The small politicians had opposed a generous system of water improvements on the ground that it was to cost $100,000,000, and uttered this cry from one end of the land to the other, and this answered the want of need; this drowned the voice of the people; this hushed the complaint of decaying interests, and from behind this pretense of a virtuous economy they tolled the death knell of prosperity in this cry: "A hundred millions."

Col. Frobel spoke at length as to the necessity of building up our manufactures and home trade between the States, and reviewed the present condition of the cotton interest, showing it was rapidly decaying, and, in conclusion, reviewed the present financial condition of the country and its causes.

The Colonel was frequently applauded during his remarks.

The report of the Committee on Canals was made, and its consideration deferred as the special order for to-morrow. The convention adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

In the afternoon session of the Cheap Transportation Convention an address was made by Gen. Roberts, in which he alluded at some length to the want of proper water routes by which the products of the West could be taken eastward and southward. A committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting between the Transportation and Canal Committees of Congress and the members of the convention.

SUICIDE IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—A young man named Chas. S. Cox was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the Coroner was immediately summoned. The inquest resulted in a verdict of death by suicide. On a table by the bed on which the body was found were two letters—one addressed to the proprietors of the house, and the other to Richard S. Cox, of Portsmouth, Va.—and three small bottles which had once contained morphine. The deceased arrived at the hotel about three weeks ago and registered from Philadelphia. No cause for committing the rash act was ascertained, except that he was tired of life.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT—FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The second train from New-Bedford for Boston, via Mansfield, left the rails, on the New-Bedford and Taunton Railroad, between Myricksville and Taunton yesterday morning, and the engine and four cars ran down an embankment, breaking them badly and injuring fifteen persons, four seriously.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15.—Mrs. Seth Delano, of Fair Haven, who was injured at the Taunton Railroad accident and taken to her daughter's residence in Pawtucket, has two ribs broken.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 15.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Boutwell, Fenton, Buckingham, and Scott, from various parts of the country, asking the appointment of a commission to investigate the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; by Mr. Fenton, one forwarded to him by Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, President of the Woman's Suffrage Association, asking for the right of suffrage for women; by Messrs. Sargent, Ingalls, and Logan, for the same object, and by Mr. Boutwell, from the New-England Shoe and Leather Association, in reference to the extension of the Post Office grounds and buildings in the City of Boston.

YELLOW FEVER.

Mr. FENTON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, reciting the prevalence of yellow fever in portions of the United States last year, and the belief that the disease is usually introduced into this country by sea, and, therefore, directing the Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service to prepare a brief history of the yellow fever epidemic of 1873, as it prevailed at the various ports of the United States, with especial reference to details of prevention and hygiene, and transmit the same to the Senate.

SALARY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably on the petition that the salaries of letter-carriers be fixed at $1,000 per annum, and the committee was discharged from further consideration thereof.

AMERICAN GRAIN SACKS RETURNED FROM ABROAD.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing the return free of duty of grain sacks manufactured in this country, which have been sent abroad filled with grain. Agreed to.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of continuing the mail service on routes where the actual receipts are not one-fourth of the expenses. Agreed to.

The consideration of the bill to establish post routes throughout the country was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, again urged the service to be divested of all the express and freight system.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, said there were but six or seven States in the Union which paid the expenditures incurred by the Post Office Department for transporting mail in them, and he desired to say to the gentleman from Maine that his State was not one of them, and to the gentleman from Vermont that his State was not one, yet the department had not been in the habit of curtailing the service in those States.

Mr. MORRILL said his State paid for the transportation of its own mails, but the heavy mails which passed through the State for Canada made the expenses appear to be large for the Vermont service. He did not desire to attack the Post Office Department, but wanted that department to have an opportunity to economize as well as the other departments of the Government. It should not be said that the department wanted to economize but could not do so on account of Congress having ordered mail routes to be established.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, thought that the Post Route bill should be carefully guarded. He would offer an amendment at the proper time to provide that service should not be established on new routes until an examination should be made by a special agent with a view to ascertaining if such a service were necessary.

THE FINANCES—SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The morning hour expiring, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution reported by the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, reviewed the speech of Senator Schurz made yesterday, and said he could not agree with that gentleman. He (Morton) believed, in order to bring our currency to par, we must resort to some other means than contraction. He was opposed to the reduction in price of labor or commodities. If it be done, it should be done very gradually. The Senator (Mr. Schurz) would do it all at once. He would descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario over Niagara.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that the Senator was mistaken. He did not desire it all to be done at once.

Mr. MORTON replied that he accepted the correction of the gentleman. The thoughtful sailor, in going from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, would go by way of the Welland Canal, locking down gradually; but the impulsive one would go over Niagara, and it was so in regard to the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. FENTON said that while he concurred in the views of the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz,) he did not desire to be understood as advocating a rapid withdrawal of currency. It should be done gradually, and a time fixed to commence the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. MORTON said the remedy presented by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Fenton) was like that offered by the gentleman from Missouri, (Mr. Schurz)—contraction of the currency. It would be well for the country to understand now that the proposition is that we return to specie payment by the contraction of the currency. The great body of the people of the North-west, and he believed of the South, now thought the currency circulation too small. He argued that the United States could not be guided by the experience of England in the matter of contraction. There was hardly a man in England living five miles from a bank, and most of them lived in towns and villages in sight of banks. The facilities for bank credits there are much greater than in this country, and there was not the necessity for so great a volume of currency. England, with her 31,000,000 people had $600,000,000 currency, and the United States, with her 40,000,000 people, had only $800,000,000 currency. He did not think our currency redundant. It had been argued that we had built railroads too fast. He did not believe a Senator on this floor would say his State had one railroad too many. Probably sometimes they had been built in advance of settlements, but they were always the pioneers of civilization. He inquired of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) what four countries in Europe had made the greatest progress in the last ten years?

Mr. SCHURZ replied he could not answer now, not having the statistics before him.

Mr. MORTON said he had been informed that Austria, Russia, Germany, and Italy had made such progress, Austria the greatest—comparatively speaking—to the United States, Russia next, Germany next, and then Italy. During this period the currency of Austria had been at discount from ten to twenty per cent.; that of Russia from ten to twenty-five per cent., and that of Italy somewhere from five to twenty per cent. He desired to again state that the recent panic in our country did not spring out of any defect in our currency. The currency did not run down during that panic, but, on the contrary, increased in value. He saw behind all this contraction argument the old State banking system looming up. He hoped the country would never return to that system, nor anything like it. He had understood that his friends on the other side of the Chamber, (the Democrats,) with but two exceptions, opposed the present national banking system. One of the Senators from Missouri (Mr. Bogy) a few days ago said his State wanted more currency, while the other (Mr. Schurz) yesterday said it had too much. Which of these gentlemen represented the people? He ventured to say the former (Mr. Bogy) represented the great majority. Mr. Morton, in conclusion, argued that the policy of contraction was disastrous and ruinous. He would rather see the currency increased a small amount. There was a smaller volume of currency to-day compared with the wealth and business of the country than there was five years ago, compared with the wealth and business of the country at that time. These things were not to be whistled down and settled by the visions of John Stuart Mill. The system of wages and prices in England would no more answer in this country than a map of Europe would answer for a map of North America.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said so many plans had been devised that he began to think it would be unpatriotic in him not to say something, and he had, therefore, given notice a few days ago that he would introduce a bill. In accordance with such notice he sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read the bill, the title of which is: "A bill to provide for the gradual withdrawal from circulation of irredeemable national notes and the substitution therefor of redeemable national bank notes, to remove unjust restrictions upon banks of issue and upon the amount of circulation." He said he thought the country was doing [illegible] business on a scaffold, a good way up from solid ground, sustained by statute. Repeal that statute and the business will tumble down. He did not propose to disturb the volume of the currency, but steadily appreciate its value. He advocated the passage of the bill, and expressed the opinion that it would be the safest road to return to specie payment. The Government should maintain strict neutrality between those who demand more and those who demand less currency. The country had not money enough to float Erie at par or Northern Pacific at 200, but he thought it had enough money to effect the exchange of commodities.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, said two or three Senators desired to speak on the resolution, and, as two of them were not here to-day, he hoped the vote would not be taken before Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would make some observations himself before the close of the debate, and saw no objection to the course suggested by the gentleman, (Mr. Wright.) He announced that he would speak to-morrow, if no other Senator desired to do so.

Mr. SCHURZ said it had been suggested to him by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) that he had done him injustice in his speech yesterday in saying that he (Mr. Boutwell) had advocated the doctrine that the Government was bound only by its own pleasure in redeeming legal-tender notes, and might not, therefore, redeem them at all, even if it were able to do so. He had certainly no intention to do Mr. Boutwell injustice. After reading from the speech of that gentleman, in which he said legal tenders are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, while that the process is going on to bring greenbacks and gold to par, the Government was not under obligation to bring that process to a favorable result at a particular time, Mr. Schurz said he had some reason to construe the language as he had done, but since Mr. Boutwell assured him he meant to say that the Government was bound to redeem the legal-tender notes as soon as it should be able to do so, it gave him pleasure to make this explanation.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, argued that the amount of banking for the country could not be determined by Congress, but must be regulated by the business of the country. He favored free banking, as the business of the communities demanded. He opposed any expansion of the indebtedness of the country, and expressed the opinion that temporary loans might be effected to relieve stringency; such loans to be destroyed upon redemption and not reissued. The great question is not whether we expand or contract legal tenders, but whether we expand or contract the indebtedness of the country.

At 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned, until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A petition of women in Wyoming Territory, asking the right of suffrage, was presented.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Messrs. Wilson and Martin entitled to seats from the First and Second Congressional Districts of West Virginia, and a minority report was presented by Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin.

The reports were all ordered to be printed, and are to be called up at an early day.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, as there are such committees for all other departments, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

CASES OF HABEAS CORPUS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill providing for appeals from Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court in cases of habeas corpus. After remarks by Messrs. Poland and Wood, the latter stating that the necessity for this bill was caused by the repeal of a like law some years ago, in order to anticipate a decision of the Supreme Court in the Mulligan case, the bill was passed.

THE OFFICIAL REPORTERS—PETITIONS.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule vesting the appointment and removal of the official reporters of the House in the Speaker, and requiring them to furnish for publication a statement of the petitions filed each day. The last clause of the rule elicited a long discussion. Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, taking the ground that the placing of petitions in a box privately, instead of their being presented in open House, was an abridgment of the right of petition as guaranteed by the Constitution. Finally the rule was adopted, and the Speaker announced that he would now appoint the present corps of reporters, and would exercise in future the power of removal only for cause, the cause to be entered in the journal.

PRINTING OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule forbidding the printing of private bills on their introduction. After a long discussion, in which Mr. Potter, of New-York, took the ground that Congress never should have power to pass any private bill at all, and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, made the statement, without counting the bills introduced last Monday, that there had been introduced and printed this session 1,011 bills, of which 389 were private bills, the whole subject was laid on the table.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, E. H. Roberts, of New-York, in the Chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill. A long discussion took place on the amendment offered last Tuesday by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to punish officers for making outlays in excess of appropriations.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, offered an amendment to this amendment, excepting cases of sudden emergencies, in which the President may authorize, in writing, such expenditure.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, condemned both amendments; the first, as being too restrictive, and the second as giving too much latitude in a misty sort of way, and both as being in derogation of the sound principle that there should be no general legislation in Appropriation bills.

Finally both amendments were rejected by a vote of 71 to 82, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill was then passed, and the House at 4:30 adjourned.

NEW CARDINALS.

In the Roman *Fanfulla* appears the following in reference to the recent elections to the Sacred College: "Certain English and American prelates had encouraged the hope that they would be remembered at the next creation of Cardinals, and were not a little disappointed when they learnt that only some of their French, Spanish, Portuguese, Austrian, and Hungarian colleagues, and not a single English or American, had been elevated to the dignity of Cardinal, although they might easily have given proof that they were as zealous for the interests of the Church as any of the prelates of the lands named. This expression of surprise having reached the ears of the Pope, he took occasion at the meeting next day of the Sacred College to observe that there would shortly be another Consistory, when certain prelates would be thought of who had been omitted from the recent nominations. It is understook that Archbishop Manning and a well-known North American Bishop will then receive the red hat. In the discussion upon this second Consistory, a high dignitary of the Church urged that the sittings of the Vatican Council should be resumed; but the Sovereign Pontiff and the other princes of the Church spoke decisively against the proposition on the ground that it would give rise to erroneous inferences."

A CONVENTUAL TRAGEDY.

The London *Echo* remarks: "Sister, let thy sorrows cease; sinful brother, part in peace," are grisly words, apt to haunt the pillow of every youthful reader of Sir Walter Scott's masterpiece. The awful drama, of which they form the climax, has too often had its counterpart in reality. The traces of a conventual tragedy have just been discovered, says the *Neue Freie Presse*, in the court-yard of a convent adjoining the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. Some children playing in this yard amused themselves by throwing stones at the wall, a small portion of which gave way, and fell inward. In the cavity thus detected was found a large roughly-hewn wooden chest, containing the bodies of a man and woman. Both had been decapitated, and their heads lay at their feet. These corpses were reduced almost to the condition of skeletons. That of the man appeared to belong to one in the full vigor of early manhood, that of the woman betokened extreme youth and perfection of form, the hands and feet being surprisingly small and well-shaped. What remained of her dress showed that she was either a nun or in some way connected with the religious establishment which has left this memento of its existence. The man appears to have worn an embroidered shirt, which leads to the inference that he, like Marmion, had sought his Constance on forbidden ground, and paid the penalty of his temerity with his life. The cloister of St. Euphemia belonged to the Augustinian, and was [illegible]

CUBA.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST—THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1874.

The English steamer Eider, from Vera Cruz, and bound for St. Thomas, arrived here on the 7th, having Mr. Fernando Cisneros on board, as a passenger in transit. The whole Cisneros family has long been noted as among the most enthusiastic and hard-working sympathizers and soldiers in the Cuban cause. Mr. Salvador Cisneros, a brother of Fernando, brought several expeditions to Cuba, and Fernando has always been know as a bitter enemy of Spanish rule in Cuba, and was banished from the island as long ago as 1862. Mr. Cisneros was arrested on shore, by the Chief of Police, it being known that he was a passenger; and the chief was simply ordered to watch all persons who might visit him on board. It seems almost incredible that a man of the abilities of Cisneros, and aware that he would be arrested if he left the protecting hull of the English steamer, should be so incautious as to venture ashore and lay himself liable to imprisonment, and, perhaps, death. Three years ago he would have been shot ere this time. Cisneros stated that he had been ashore, also, on the previous night, alleging that he wanted to put his foot on the soil of Cuba, and that he had returned on board, after partaking of a supper at a Spanish restaurant. After his arrest, Mr. Cisneros sent an order for his trunk, which was delivered by the Captain of the Eider, and on being opened at the Custom-house, a Cuban flag and a number of letters compromising certain parties were found within it. Mr. Cisneros was removed to jail at once, and he is now awaiting his trial. He had no passport or other document with him, and did not claim to be a citizen of any other country but Cuba. Cisneros resided many years at Puerto Plata, in San Domingo, where his wife and children dwell now, and he was on his way to return to them, although it is supposed that he had been in Mexico to collect money, and confer with prominent Cubans there regarding a proposed expedition from Jamaica for Cuba. It is doubtful what punishment will be awarded to Mr. Cisneros, but it is generally supposed that he will be condemned to labor for life in the chain gang at the Fortress of Ceuta.

RELIGIOUS SCHISM.

The petty religious quarrel about Archbishop Llorente, of Santiago de Cuba, is growing, and affords much amusement to nineteen-twentieths of the Catholic population, who are erroneously supposed to be Christians and members of the apostolic Roman Catholic persuasion, for the reason that they were baptized in a Catholic church while infants, while most of them are out-and-out infidels and scoffers at all religious belief. The people as a rule despise the priests, and they appear to have very weighty reasons for their attitude. They look upon this church quarrel as a sort of Punch and Judy show, and even the most thorough Spaniards view it in an unconcerned manner, notwithstanding that their pet theory of foreign rule is attacked. The Government of Spain appointed Llorente and the Pope did not, but sent a bull of excommunication, because Llorente, as a good Spaniard, did not believe in the rule of a foreigner, but in that of Spain. The Llorentists and Papists fight each other with paper bullets, and the civil tribunals are called upon to aid the black-skirted and shovel-hatted gentlemen. In one district, belonging to the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, The Judges have afforded protection to the priest appointed by Llorente; in another district the Llorente priest is not allowed to preach, and the Papal priest takes all the emoluments. The Captain General is now called upon to take sides, and Jovellar is thus placed as an umpire between Spain and the Pope, and endowed with the power of a whole Ecumenical Council. If he decides against Llorente he condemns his own Government and people; if he decides for him, the *Voz de Cuba* and the Pope will excommunicate him. Poor Padre santo Jovellar *in partibus*.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The financial question may have received a solution before this letter reaches New-York. One decision and conviction has been arrived at by all the members of the Junta of the Debt, that all measures to be based on the patriotic feelings and voluntary contributions of the population are chimerical. Therefore they have decided on the only feasible plan, and the result is that a forced loan will be distributed among the people, bearing six per cent. interest annually. Every tax-payer will be compelled to take a certain quantity of these bonds, in proportion to the taxes he pays. Many foreign and Spanish merchants do not like the prospect in the least, and murmur and make long faces. But as these individuals have always represented themselves as good Spaniards, while making plenty of money by regular and bona-fide commercial transactions, and by smuggling through the Custom-house, it is only fair that they should continue good Spaniards when they have to pay. The plan is to reduce the quantity of bank notes issued for the Government by the Spanish Bank to thirty millions of dollars, using the money obtained from the forced loan for this purpose, and also for that of equalizing the expenses with the income of the island during the present year. They will thus continue the collection of the war tax, and at the end of the present year begin to diminish the present debt of the island by the institution of a sinking fund, four millions of dollars being devoted annually to that purpose.

WAR NEWS.

As the Cubans have been so fortunate as to defeat the Spaniards lately in several engagements, we are now daily treated to a Spanish defeat of more or less importance by the Cuban stay-at-home sympathizers, who can invent battles and engagements in the cleverest manner, and who certainly have no desire to participate in anything like unto their own inventions. The strictest inquiry fails to confirm any of the numerous stories set afloat regarding these alleged Spanish defeats, the attack on Manzanillo, the capture of Col. Montaner and of his convoy, and the defeat of the Spaniards within the cultivated zone of Puerto Principe, being the only genuine occurrences. The exodus of Generals continues, and the next Spanish mail steamer will take Gens. Salcedo, Aldanesi, and Morales de los Rios to Spain. The latter is known through his connection with the Virginius prisoners, having assumed Burriel's position while the latter went to confer with Jovellar. That affairs look anything but pleasant for the Spaniards in the field is very true, and in an editorial of this morning's *Diario*, the editor, referring to the arrival of the Spanish Gen. Portilla, who assumes command of the Central Department, says: "We believe that matters will change, because Portillo has already sent out the troops garrisoning Puerto Principe to meet the enemy." This Portilla could do, as he brought with him from the Cinco Villas Department two battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a section of artillery.... A letter from Bayamo, in the *Diario* says: "Nearly all the insurgent forces from the Eastern Department are now assembled in this district. The want of troops does not permit their being attacked, and the Spaniards are absolutely reduced to forced inactivity. The enemies make the best of this, to them, favorable state of affairs; they attack the towns, although they meet with the most decided resistance every-[illegible] [illegible] and rumor says that at Santa Rita it was stated that they lost seven killed, but subsequently twenty-two were found. The spirit of the people is good, and the wish very great to have more troops, so as to be able to assume a decided offensive." Therefore I am correct in stating that the insurgents will continue to advance to gain material advantages, and to drive the Spaniards altogether from the interior towns within another year, unless the Spanish Army is heavily reinforced by at least 30,000 men, and care exercised to have the soldiers well fed and clothed, so as to keep them true to their flag.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The operators employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in their Havana office, have got themselves mixed up with Inspector Arrantare. The operators pretend that the Western Union does not pay them enough, and therefore, like the newspaper and letter carriers and night watchmen, they called on the merchants in person and by letter, and asked for a New-Year's gift. The inspector objects to this indirect contribution, and intends to prosecute the operators for their action. The operators employed on the land lines do not receive such high salaries as those on the cable, but nevertheless they did not ask for any money; still there was nothing criminal in the act of the cable operators.... Pio, a negro, has just died at Sagua la Grande, at the advanced age of 130 years. He often stated that he had been many years in the island when the English captured Havana in 1762, and that when he was captured, together with many others of the Lucumi tribe and carried to Cuba as a slave, he was already the father of two boys.

QUASIMODO.

RESTRAINING AN ELECTION.

THE RIVAL SEWING-MACHINE COMPANIES—$150,000 STOCK INVOLVED—AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The proceedings which have been the subject of argument before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for two days past, and in which Messrs. Sharpe and Willcox, of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company, and Alden B. Stockwell, of the Howe Machine Company, seek to enforce rival claims to 1,500 shares of the Willcox and Gibbs Company, of the value of about $150,000, and the consequent control of the company, were yesterday partially disposed of. The affidavits on both sides were very voluminous, going largely into the operations of Stockwell in borrowing money, and his management of the respective machine companies, those on his side charging his opponents with a conspiracy to get possession of this stock without due authority, for the purpose of controlling the affairs of the company; those opposed charging against Stockwell's mismanagement of the Willcox & Gibbs Company in favor of the Howe Company, threats to get control of the Willcox Company and "freeze" the present officers and stockholders out; also sustaining the authority of George F. Gray to pledge the stock on the conditions he had, he (Gray) swearing that he had authority from Stockwell to so pledge them, with condition of sale as his own, such course having become necessary by reason of the fact that he (Gray) could find no parties who would lend money directly to Stockwell. Each party sought affirmative relief against the other. Sharpe and Willcox, asking an injunction restraining Stockwell from taking proceedings to interfere with their right to dispose of the stock in question, either by transferring or voting on the same; Stockwell, on his part, asking for an injunction restraining Sharpe and Willcox from voting on such stock or transferring the same to any party other than him, (Stockwell,) and asking for a Receiver thereof, with authority to vote thereon according to his (Stockwell's) directions, and to restrain an election except under such conditions.

During the argument, when the importance of a decision being rendered before the election of officers of the Willcox & Gibbs Company, which was to have taken place yesterday, was urged before the court, Judge Lawrence said it was very unfair to the court that the parties, having slept on their alleged respective rights since the 5th of December last, should now call upon it to determine title to such a large amount of property on such voluminous papers at twenty-fours' notice. He would, nevertheless, hear argument and make such order as appeared proper.

Yesterday morning the Judge rendered an opinion in the case as follows:

I am satisfied that the questions of fact in relation to the ownership of the 1,500 and 1,000 shares of stock which are the subject of controversy herein, are too important to be determined on affidavits, and that before allowing either of the injunctions to the extent asked for, an oral examination of the parties herein should be had. A decision upon such affidavits within the limited time which has been afforded me for their examination, might result in irreparable injury to some of the parties to be affected. A proper disposition of these motions, for the present, seems to me to be to direct a reference to take testimony as to the disputed questions of fact, so that all parties may have an opportunity of examining the persons who have made affidavits, and any other witnesses, at full length, and that my decision upon the motions should be deferred until the coming in of the referee's report. Such reference is authorized by the third subdivision of the two hundred and seventy-first section of the Code, which seems to me peculiarly applicable to these cases. It is proper also that no proceedings should be had at the meeting of the stockholders called for Jan. 15, other than to adjourn until the further order of this court, and that an injunction against such further proceedings should in the meantime issue. An order should, therefore, be entered directing such injunction, and that it be referred to Hon. Joseph S. Bosworth to take proofs of the matters alleged as to the ownership of the stock aforesaid in the moving and opposing papers in such case, and to report such proofs to the court, with his opinion thereon. Such reference should proceed within two days from the date of this order, and be continued from day to day until such proofs are closed, but no longer than five days are to be occupied by such reference; and the said Referee is to report within ten days from the date of this order. It is to be regretted that in a case involving such important interests the parties should have deferred their application until so short a time before the meeting of the stockholders."

During the argument it was admitted by Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Van Winkle, the senior counsel engaged on the respective sides of the litigation, that no precedent could be found in the books restraining or postponing by the court an election of this character. In this respect, therefore, the relief asked for to this extent, and the court's decision thereon, are based solely on general principles as applied to the peculiar circumstances of the case as presented.

RAILROAD EXACTIONS.

In his message to the Missouri Legislature, Gov. Silas Woodson refers to the numerous complaints of exactions on the part of railroad companies, and recommends the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners to regulate such matters. On this point he says:

"The railroad companies of the State have generally been opposed to all such legislation, and have characterized it as an effort on the part of their enemies to bring their roads into disrepute, subject them to great and ruinous losses, as an improper interference with their private business, and an innovation upon vested rights. Some of them, if I am correctly informed, through their agents and representatives, have declared that the Legislature of Missouri has no power to regulate their freights, to prescribe police regulations for them, or in any way or manner to control their action. If this position has been assumed, and is now maintained by any railroad corporation in the State, I think the time has come to test the question. My understanding has always been, and I think the courts have uniformly held, that railroad companies were chartered and certain important franchises conferred upon them for the public good. No railroad company has even been incorporated upon the hypothesis that it would be of private advantage to any one. * * * All unjust discrimination against non-competing points ought to be stopped, and a fair and reasonable table of rates established; a proper regard for the protection of human life required, and strict police regulations for the government of every railroad in the State provided and enforced through the instrumentality of a well-selected Judiciary and a board of Railroad Commissioners. But the true remedy, and the only effective one so far as the regulation of transportation is concerned, must be provided by an act of Congress. While State legislation may be so formed as to afford very considerable protection against improper exactions by railroad corporations, the trial of such legislation in Massachusetts and several other States, has demonstrated its impotency, and the utter impossibility of adequate protection by it to the great producing interests of the country. Under the power delegated by the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States, Congress may most unquestionably establish a uniform, just, and fair rate of transportation by railroads throughout the United States. This no State Legislature can do. Hence, (provided you concur in opinion with me) I suggest the propriety of your instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for and urge the passage of a law for the accomplishment of the end suggested."

BROOKLYN CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, and received a communication from the Fire Department, setting forth that the materials used in the construction of the new Thirteenth Regiment Armory were of an inferior character, and would make the building unsafe for occupation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs when appointed. The Keeper of the Penitentiary submitted his report for December. The committees of the board will be appointed this morning.... At the last meeting of the Commissioners of Charities the following committees were appointed to serve during the ensuing year: Almshouse, Ferguson and Wills; Hospital, Ferguson and [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES FOR 1874—ISSUE OF $700,000 CITY BONDS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Vance, in the absence of the Mayor, occupied the chair. Nearly all the members were present. After some ordinary bills against the County had been referred to various committees for examination,

Supervisor Ottendorfer moved that the Committee on County Offices be instructed to report to the board, at their earliest convenience, what measures should be adopted for the maintenance of prisoners in the County Jail, with a view to reduce the cost thereof; to secure a more rigid accountability on the part of the Sheriff of this County; of the number of prisoners confined therein, and such other recommendations as, in their judgment, will secure greater economy in the expenditures of the County for that purpose. The motion was adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the contracts awarded for rebuilding the Centre Market Armory was called up, on motion of the Chairman, Supervisor Ottendorfer, who moved its adoption. All the main features of the report, which censures the former Chairman of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, have appeared in THE TIMES. To the report was appended a resolution that all work ordered by the committees of the board which would involve an expenditure of over $100 be advertised, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder. This resolution was put and lost, after which the report was adopted. The report of the Joint Committee on the Annexed Towns was called up, and a resolution appended to it, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to procure such legislation as might be necessary to render the action of the Joint Committee valid, was adopted. The report was then laid over. A communication was received from the Mayor, as President of the board, appointing the following standing committees for 1874:

Annual Taxes and Finance—Supervisors Vance, Ottendorfer, Koch, Cooper, Billings.

Charities and Correction—Supervisors Morris, Koch, Falconer, Lysaght, Flanagan.

Civil Court—Supervisors Billings, Cooper Falconer, Monheimer, Flanagan.

Printing and Stationery—Supervisors Ottendorfer, Cooper, Morris, Flanagan, Falconer.

County Offices—Supervisors Van Schaick, Billings, Morris, Monheimer, McCafferty.

Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Hackett, Ottendorfer, Reilly, Falconer, Lysaght.

Salaries—Supervisors Cooper, Vance, Kehr, Gilon, Flanagan.

Armories and Drill-rooms—Supervisors McCafferty, Cooper, Ottendorfer, Billings, Lysaght.

Fuel—Supervisors Falconer Monheimer, Gilon, Lysaght, Reilly.

Bridges—Supervisors Monheimer, Cooper, Kehr, Lysaght, Flanagan.

The board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A regular session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. A communication offering two buildings on the Southern Boulevard for the use of the Tenth District Court, the first at $1,200 and the second at $1,000, was read and laid over.

Alderman Morris moved that a special meeting of the board be held on Monday next at 3:30 P. M., to receive the Mayor's message.

Alderman Cooper said there was no occasion to hold a special session for the purpose. The board could meet next Thursday, and hear what the Mayor had to say in his message. He believed that all the business of the board could be transacted on one day in every week. The motion to meet on Monday was then adopted.

A petition was received from the *Tribune* Association, asking permission to make certain projections from their new building on the line of Nassau street, and also to extend their vaults twelve feet on Nassau and six on Spruce streets. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The President here announced a communication from the Mayor, nominating Thomas Farrell for the office of City Marshal, in place of Alexander S. Toplanyi, removed. On motion of Alderman Van Schaick, the nomination was laid over by a vote of 8 to 7.

The communication of the Mayor vetoing the resolutions providing for regulating and grading various streets and avenues in the vicinity of Morningside and Riverside Parks, was called up for the action of the board. The substance of the veto was published in THE TIMES when it was first presented. The Mayor declined to sign the ordinances on the ground that owing to various conflicting laws he was in doubt as to whether the Department of Parks, the Department of Public Works, or the Common Council had authority to authorize the improvements named in the ordinances to proceed, and that, as the Legislature was in session, the questions involved could be settled immediately.

Alderman Cooper hoped that the resolution would be passed over the veto of the Mayor. The improvements called for would have to be done at some time, and in view of the fact that a great number of men were idle, it would be well to proceed with them at once. After some further debate the Mayor's veto was sustained by the following "tie" vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Vance, Billings, Falconer, Koch, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Van Schaick—7.

Negative—Messrs. Cooper, Flanagan, Gillen, Kehr, Lysaght, Reilly, and Monheimer—7.

Alderman Monheimer moved that the counsel to the board be instructed to prepare a petition to the Legislature in their behalf, requesting the repeal of the law authorizing the erection of a new City Prison, on the ground that the Tombs could be made amply sufficient for the purpose, and also that the present condition of the City finances would not justify the erection of the proposed building.

The motion was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

A special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was held yesterday in the Controller's office. In the absence of Commissioner Wheeler, Mr. S. B. Vance acted as Secretary, when the minutes of the previous session were read. A communication was received from the Faculty of the New-York Medical College for Women, soliciting aid for their institution. It was laid over. The Controller offered a resolution that New-York City bonds to the amount of $100,000 be issued for the purpose of liquidating claims and judgments. The motion was adopted. The board then authorized the Controller to issue $300,000 Assessment Fund bonds to take up the same amount of bonds maturing on the 20th inst. The Controller called attention to a requisition made by the Park Department for $300,000 to carry on improvements in the various parks and squares, &c., and a resolution authorizing the issue of City Parks Improvement Fund stock to the amount required was adopted. A resolution was offered authorizing the Fire Commissioners to receive bids for three chemical fire-engines, and to award the contract to the lowest bidder. The Controller said that the resolution was necessary, owing to the fact that several chemical fire-engines had been patented, and it was necessary under the charter to open the bids to competition. Mr. Charles Tate, on behalf of one of the chemical fire-engine companies, said that the specifications agreed upon by the Fire Commissioners debarred all but one company from sending in bids. The Controller replied that the resolution would obviate the difficulty, as it authorized the Fire Commissioners to open the bids to public competition and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

The board then adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 85, amounting to $3,546,208 64; pay-rolls, number of warrants 10, amounting to $994 25. Total number of warrants, 95, amounting to $3,547,202 89. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $35,148 50; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $9,633 22; collection of assessments and interest, $49,668 55; market rents and fees, $3,819 10; water-rents, $6,503 05; permits to tap water-pipes, $46; licenses, Mayor's office, $45 50; register of permits, Mayor's office, $377; penalties, &c., Department of Buildings, $75; fees and fines, District Courts, $125. Total—$105,502 92.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, a youth named William Moloney, who combined the occupation of pickpocket with that of newsboy, pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... Vincent Stover, colored, and John O'Brien, each pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were sent to the Penitentiary for two years.... John Elliott, indicted on two charges, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months..... John Gallagher pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. It having been shown that the prisoner was a young man of good character, Judge Sutherland decided on giving him an opportunity of doing better in the future, and only sentenced him to two months in the Penitentiary.... Bertha Waters, a young German woman, who was accompanied by a child three years old, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a quantity of clothing. The complainant stated that the woman, who had been deserted by her husband, was in absolute distress, and had been driven by want to steal the property. The complainant having interceded with the court, the prisoner was only sent to the City Prison for two days.... Three youths, named Charles Watson, Michael Gribben, and William Smith, were brought up charged with snatching a watch from Frederick Spordo, of No. 135 Bleecker street, on Christmas Day. Watson pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months; Smith and Gribben were tried and acquitted.... William Mulcahy, a private watchman, charged with raising a club and presenting a loaded pistol at a contractor [illegible] [illegible] pleaded guilty, and were sent to the House of Refuge.... Michael Gallagher and Henry White, charged with the larceny of $75 from the person of John Fleming, a stranger in the City, on the 28th December, were placed on trial. The case was still on when the court adjourned.

THE MASKED BURGLARS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE—THE PRISONER AN EX-OFFICIAL AT THE TOMBS.

John Galvin, a rather decent-looking man, with heavy red mustache, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of Adolph Hank's jewelry store, No. 327 Ninth avenue, on the night of Friday, the 9th inst. Mr. Hank's statement, as already published in THE TIMES, is that two men entered his store, and, after knocking him down, gagged and bound him, and robbed the store of $6,000 worth of jewelry, in which they were assisted by three other men. Miss Louisa Turner, who lived overhead Mr. Hank's store, testified that on the night of the robbery she saw a man walking up and down on the opposite side of the avenue, and that he joined five men, whom she saw come out of the store at about 9:30 o'clock, just the hour the robbery took place. Capt. McElwaine and Sergt. Heap took a complete description of this mysterious man, and, on last Sunday night, they caught him in Bausch's store, No. 207 West Forty-first street. Galvin, when arraigned, denied all knowledge of the robbery, but he was fully identified by Miss Turner as the man whom she had seen walking on the opposite side of the avenue, and afterward joining the five men who left the store after the robbery. Galvin also denied that he was in the vicinity at all that night, but John McGuire, a very unwilling witness and a friend of the prisoner, had to admit that he saw Johnny Galvin, as he called him, on the block where the robbery took place at 9 o'clock on the night in question. Galvin further states that he had been a keeper in the Tombs prison some twelve months ago, and had previously held a similar position in the Penitentiary. He was remanded for further examination and to give Capt. McElwaine time to procure further witnesses who should have been present yesterday, but who were mysteriously absent.

A MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY.

A rather remarkable case of burglary was reported yesterday morning to Superintendent Matsell, by Capt. McCullagh, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, as having occurred at the store of Oscar Edler, kid-glove dealer at No. 929 Broadway. Mr. Edler is the sole agent in this City of the French house of P. Cheilley, and has two establishments, the one which was robbed, and another store at No. 1,163 Broadway, under the Coleman House. It appears from the statement of Mr. Edler that he left the store at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, locking the doors, and as usual carrying the keys with him. The front door of the store, which is the only entrance to the establishment, has an ordinary lock, and is further secured by an iron bar running across, fastened by a patent padlock. As a further security against burglars two gas-jets are left burning in the store all night, and as there are no shutters on the windows, the interior of the store is plainly visible from the sidewalk to any passer-by. When Mr. Edler arrived at the store, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he found the door fastened as usual and the two gas-lights burning as he had left them. On the preceding evening. He found no difficulty in unlocking the door, showing conclusively that neither the door-lock nor the patent padlock had been tampered with. After he had entered the store, and as he was about to extinguish the light, Mr. Edler noticed that the trap-door over the stairs leading to the cellar was raised, and a chair had been placed against the trap to keep it open. This being a very unusual occurrence, Mr. Edler suspected something wrong, but on looking about the store did not perceive any evidences that anything had been disturbed. On a counter in the back part of the store were ranged a large number of boxes, and on opening one of these boxes he found it empty. A further examination revealed the fact that fifty of these boxes had been emptied, and their contents, consisting of 300 dozens of kid gloves, of different styles, and assorted sizes and colors, had disappeared. The missing gloves were valued at $8,000, were of the kind known as the "Cheilley glove," and are imported solely by Mr. Edler. Each glove is stamped on the inside with the trade-mark of the firm by whom they were manufactured, and also bears the name of Mr. Edler, and these distinguishing marks cannot be removed without injuring the texture of the glove. A portion of the missing property consists of five dozen pairs of twelve-button gloves, which are designed to cover the arm of the wearer almost to the elbow, and are valued at $50 per dozen pairs. Mr. Edler states that no other glove house in the City imports this pattern. The counter from which this property was taken, although in the rear portion, is clearly visible from the street, owing to a gas-jet immediately above the counter, and which Mr. Edler is positive was burning when he entered the store yesterday morning. Besides this, there was a gas-jet also burning about twelve feet from the counter, and these two gas-jets lighted up the interior of the store. It is believed that no less than two hours were consumed in removing the gloves from the boxes, as great care was exercised in folding the inside papers in the boxes when emptied, and each box was replaced on the counter in the position it had occupied before being emptied of its contents.

Capt. McCullagh and Detective Farley, who made an examination of the premises, could not discover the slightest trace of a forcible entry. It is the opinion of the Police that the men who removed the goods were admitted to the store by some person who had duplicate keys, and who locked the doors after his confederates had entered, and when the gloves were packed up preparatory to removal had unlocked the doors for them, and relocked them when they left. The policeman on duty on Broadway, in front of Mr. Edler's store, states that he examined the doors a number of times during his tour of duty, and also looked into the store, but did not notice anything wrong. The Police are endeavoring to obtain a clue to the thieves, or the whereabouts of the property.

RIOTERS DISPOSED OF.

The residue of the cases of the persons implicated in the riot at Tompkins square, on last Tuesday, were disposed of by Justice Flammer at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. It will be remembered as published in THE TIMES that many of them had been committed for trial to the Courts of General and Special Sessions. The court-room was, as usual, crowded with the friends of the prisoners. The first man arraigned was Christian Meyer, charged with felonious assault on Sergeant Berghold. When asked what he had to say, Meyer replied, "Yah, das ist recht." His answer was taken as a plea of guilty, and he was committed without bail. Herman Legischy, a Pole, John Poliski, Christian Berkheiser, Henry Clausen, Francis Dufrour, John Miller, Bernard Smith, George Pontius, Francis Schmidt, John Murtha, Thomas McGrand, Charles Grosse, and Wm. Jackson were all put under $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions. Jacob Becker, John Hart, Marcus Marx, Adolph Riffler, James Donnelly, and Charles Winkleman were remanded until to-morrow, when it is probable some of them will be discharged. A good many of the prisoners procured the necessary bail, and left court surrounded by their relatives. Justus Schwab, who is charged with carrying the red flag on the day of the riot, and inciting the populace on to rioting, was arraigned and asked what he had to say. He replied defiantly that he was a member of the Commune, and went to parade, but not to break the peace; he recognized the red flag as the emblem of unity all over the world among the working men. He was committed for trial.

THE LATE DAVID W. HARING.

At a meeting of the officials of the Naval Office, held on the 15th inst., to take becoming action on the death of David W. Haring, Esq., of said department, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

It having pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove from our midst our worthy confrère, David W. Haring, Chief Liquidating Clerk and Acting Deputy of the Naval Department of the Customs, it is eminently fitting that we, his brother officials, should manifest our common sentiment of his worth and our own bereavement in the following resolutions:

First—Resolved, That in this sad dispensation the Customs service has sustained the loss of an officer of unblemished integrity, rare ability, and tried fidelity, who, during twelve years of active service, has left a proof of his devotion to the interests of the Government in a record both exemplary and enviable.

Second—That in the uniform courtesy toward all wherewith he discharged the onerous and difficult duties of his position he has left a shining example to the officer and the business men combined with the gentleman, worthy of all imitation, and which will remain a life-long remembrance with all who knew him.

Third—That a deputation from the Naval office be appointed to represent our body at the funeral of our lamented associate.

Fourth—That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the mother of the deceased, with our condolence with her irreparable loss.

CAPTURE OF A COUNTERFEITER.

John Fishbeck, a German, was yesterday arrested and brought before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of uttering counterfeit money. It appears the prisoner visited the lager-beer saloons of August Birkbeck, No. 17 Orchard street; Albert Dippisch, No. 28 Orchard street, and C. Schmidt, No. 22 Orchard street, and at each one called for a glass of beer which he paid for with a fifty cent stamp, receiving in return the proper change. However, shortly after his visit to the first-named saloon, the proprietor discovered that the fifty cent stamp he had taken was a counterfeit, and hearing from a customer that bad currency of this denomination was being freely circulated in the neighborhood, he called a Police officer, and with him made a visit to the other saloons, and in the last named the prisoner was captured. On him were found $4 in good money, but no counterfeit. The Commissioner held him for examination in default of $5,000 bail. The stamps were so well executed as to deceive even the most expert, [illegible]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Committee on Cities reported a bill providing for the issuance of other bonds of the City and County of New-York to meet bonds becoming due, which was read a third time and passed.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. KING—To amend the charter of Port Richmond, Staten Island.

By Mr. BOOTH—To authorize the Third Avenue Railroad to extend their tracks along Forty-second street to Fourth avenue.

By Mr. THOMPSON—To create a board of excise in the several towns of the State.

By Mr. MIDDLETON—Providing for the payment of attorneys defending persons indicted for crime, under the order of the court.

FEES OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

By Mr. GROSS—Relative to the fees of the Sheriff's office in New-York. This bill provides that section 1 of the act of May 4, 1869, relative to Sheriff's fees in New-York be amended, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Sales of real estate hereafter made in the County of New-York under the decree of any court may be made by the Sheriff or Referee appointed by such judgment; but when any sale is made by any officer other than the Sheriff no greater sum shall be charged or allowed as fees than as prescribed in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said act is hereby repealed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AGENTS.

By Mr. LOWERY—Providing that any officer, agent, clerk, or servant who shall embezzle or make away with, or secrete with intent to embezzle or convert to his own use any money or goods belonging to another, shall be punished in the manner prescribed by law for feloniously stealing property of the value of the articles so stolen. It shall be no excuse for the party so offending to charge the same on the books to his account.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, this morning, Mr. PRINCE asked consent to introduce the proposed constitutional amendments.

Mr. WEED said if it were the purpose of the gentleman to consider these amendments at this time, he would object.

Mr. PRINCE said it was his purpose to introduce the amendments and have them take the usual course.

Mr. ALVORD raised the point of order that as the Constitution provided for placing these amendments before this House, it was not necessary to take the usual course of introduction.

The Chair decided the point of order well taken.

Mr. WEED, in order to discuss the matter, appealed from the decision of the Chair. He then argued that it was necessary, in order to get these amendments properly before the House, to introduce them in the same manner as any other bill. Finally he withdrew his appeal.

Mr. BEEBE renewed the appeal, and made the point that the Constitution provides that each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, hence this matter must come before the House in the same manner as any other. This position he sustained at some length, and then withdrew the appeal.

The CHAIR then stated that the journal of the House of 1873 was a record for the guidance of this House, and as it appeared from that journal these amendments were presented to this House, he would rule that they are now before the House, and as Thursday is designated in the rules as the day to consider bills in Committee of the Whole, he announced that the House would now go into Committee on the Amendments.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The House then resolved itself into committee, Mr. LINCOLN in the chair, and then took up the amendments.

Mr. WEED moved an amendment to the clause relative to the powers of the Governor by striking out the clause that at extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.

Mr. WIGHT raised a point of order that the committee could not amend these amendments—the Legislature may.

The Chair ruled the point of order well taken.

Mr. HUSTED, in order to address the Chair, moved to strike out the entire section. He said the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. Weed) knew very well that these amendments could not be changed; any one of them may be stricken out, but not amended. He withdrew his motion to strike out.

Mr. WEED renewed his motion, and proceeded to insist that it was entirely proper for this Legislature and this committee to amend these amendments. That was what they were there for. He then spoke of what a farce it would be to consider them were it not so. He denounced the amendment as against the spirit of democratic institutions. It was giving to the Governor altogether too much power. It might be, he said, that our republican form of government is not the best for us to have, but the time for proving that had not yet arrived. He concluded by withdrawing his motion to strike out.

Mr. ALVORD renewed the motion in order to say that the time has passed when a Governor will dare to call an extra session. The people long since set their seal of condemnation upon such an act. He then argued that there could be no objection to allowing the Governor to veto a portion of a bill, and approve another. He concluded by withdrawing the motion he had made.

Mr. WEED moved to strike out the article giving the power to the Governor to appoint State officers, and denounced the principle it contained.

Mr. BEEBE also declared himself opposed to the article, and called attention to the fact that the Constitution had been violated by the late Secretary of State in neglecting to have these proposed amendments published as required. The Constitution requires that such amendments shall be published for three months before the election in every newspaper in the State, and what did the late Secretary of State do? Why, he had them published in one or two papers in this city, and there stopped. What would be the consequence of this he did not know. He did not know but the Court of Appeals would declare them void at a future day simply on account of the illegal action of the Secretary. He then spoke against lodging this great power in the hands of a Governor. He moved to strike out from sections 1 to 12, inclusive. Lost.

Mr. WEED moved to strike out that part of the fifth article, on the ground that it opened the door for a partisan Legislature to take advantage of the clause concerning Courts of Record, and declare certain courts not Courts of Record in order to affect salaries. Lost.

Having reached the seventh article, Mr. PRINCE moved that the committee rise and report to the House. Agreed to, and the first six articles relative to the elective franchise, legislative power, executive power, State officers, and the Judiciary, were ordered to a third reading.

Mr. WEED moved a call on the Secretary of State to report as to what publication, if any, was made of these proposed amendments. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BLESSING—To authorize a railroad in Forty-second street.

By Col. C. S. SPENCER—Providing for the payment of the Ninth Regiment, New-York; also, to incorporate the New-York Mortgage and Trust Company.

By Mr. PRINCE—To regulate the fees of Coroners.

By Mr. STEPHENS—Amending the charter of Port Richmond; also, amending the charter of the company to facilitate communication between Staten Island and New-Jersey.

By Mr. LYNDE—Making it compulsory on the part of parents and guardians to send children to school.

By Mr. BIGLIN—Amending the charter of the People's Water Transit Company, by authorizing it to establish a ferry between Wall street and the Battery, and at any intermediate landings on the East and Harlem Rivers, and at Astoria and Hunter's Point; to charge not exceeding ten cents per passenger over the whole route.

Mr. PRINCE introduced all the Constitutional Amendments in a separate bill.

Adjourned.

A PAPAL JOURNAL ON FRANCE.

Austria, says the *Civiltà Cattolica*, has long descended to the second rank among the protectors of the Holy See, and the hopes of Catholicism are therefore concentrated on France. "Unfortunately," continues the writer, "the state of things in France is as yet too uncertain to found any calculations on the prospect of her support. One of the three flags which are now struggling with each other for the supremacy must conquer in the end, and establish the politico-religious system which it represents." If the cause of true freedom, and of the historical and hereditary monarchy prove victorious, the glorious white flag, with the lilies, will be the emblem of France. If the tricolor win, which waved over the scaffold of Louis XVI., and the thrones of the Orleans and the two Napoleons, it will again bring with it the old disasters. If the Republic get the upper hand, the white and the blue will disappear, and only the red will remain, which decorated the barricades of June, 1848, and the ruins made by the Commune in 1871. The white flag in France always represented the order of justice, the tricolor the rule of confusion, the red the régime of anarchy. * * * * Under the white flag all are of one faith; under the tricolor are men of various creeds; under the red flag socialists without any creed at all." The article concludes with an assurance that "the great majority of thinking Frenchmen wish Henri V. to be their King, for the truly national banner is the old white flag which has borne the glories of France from Jerusalem to Pondicherry, and from the banks of the St. Lawrence to Senegal. The tricolor, on the other hand, has brought much empty glory, but has always ended with humiliating defeats. If the white flag did not conquer at Austerlitz and Solferino, it was not surrendered to the enemy at Sedan and Metz. The adherents of the tricolor strive in vain to prolong an uncertain and provisional state of things in order to deceive the monarchy and hold back the Communists. But when the storm breaks the tricolor will be sunk by the red flag, which, in its turn, will disappear in the abyss, and leave the white flag supreme, with the inscription: 'Faith, honor, salvation.'"

THE BENONI HOWARD TRIAL.

The trial of Benoni Howard, charged with making counterfeit match-stamps, was continued yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Government, but their evidence was of no public interest. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union..77⅞	200 Harlem........126½
1600 do..........77⅝	100 Erie Railway......49
100 do.......c. 77⅝	800 do..........49⅛
8100 do..........77⅝	600 do..........49⅛
500 do.......c. 77⅝	800 do..........49⅛
800 do.......s3. 77⅝	100 do.......c. 49⅛
500 do..........77⅝	100 do..........49⅛
500 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do..........49⅛
300 St. Paul........48⅝	100 do..........50
200 do..........48⅝	100 do..........50⅛
900 do......b3. 48⅝	100 do..........50½
500 do..........48⅛	6000 Union Pacific......34⅜
300 Pacific Mail......40⅝	2000 do..........34⅛
1000 do..........40⅛	500 do..........34⅛
1000 do.......c. 40⅛	500 do..........34½
700 do..........40	500 do..........34⅛
400 do..........40⅝	3000 do..........34⅛
600 do..........40⅛	1000 do.......s3. 34⅛
1100 do..........40⅝	1000 do.......c. 34⅛
500 Panama..........115	500 do......b3. 34⅞
100 Atlantic & Pac. P. 13¼	3900 do..........34⅞
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 42⅞	2500 do......b3. 35
900 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 104⅛	3500 do..........35
1000 do..........104⅛	200 Tol. & Wabash......53⅜
800 do..........104	100 do..........53⅝
100 do..........104⅛	100 do..........53½
1900 do..........104⅛	1000 do..........53⅝
200 do.......c. 104⅛	1000 do..........53¾
500 do..........104⅛	800 do......b3. 53⅞
50 do..........103⅞	100 Ohio & Miss......34⅝
100 North-west'n Pref. 73⅛	30 do..........34⅝
100 do..........73⅝	500 do..........34⅞
1100 Lake Shore.....c. 83⅝	300 do..........34⅞
500 do..........83⅛	400 do.......s3. 34⅞
500 do..........83⅝	200 do......b3. 35
1000 do..........83⅝	1200 Rock Island......106
100 do......b30. 83⅝	300 do..........105⅝
1700 do.......c. 83⅝	200 do......b3. 106
300 do..........83⅝	100 C., C. & I. C......32⅛
1600 do......b3. 83⅝	700 do..........32⅛
300 Han. & St. Jo......33⅛	400 do..........32⅛
400 do..........33⅛	400 do..........32⅛
400 do.......c. 33⅝	100 do......b60. 32⅝
200 do..........33	100 do.......c. 32⅜
200 do......s60. 33	400 do.......s3. 32⅜
100 Northwestern.....61⅛	200 do......b3. 32⅜
300 do.......c. 61⅛	100 do......b10. 32½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 and 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......116¾	22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......115⅞
5,000 do......b. c. 116⅞	1,500 do......b. c. 115¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..117⅝	20,000 do......12.115¾
15,000 do..........117⅞	500 do......small.114¾
500 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......small.116⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20s, R., '62......12.113⅝	1,000 do......12.116⅝
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.115¾	3,000 do......b. c. 116⅝
	500 do......small.115¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......small.115½	11,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '67 116¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64......b. c. 115⅜	31,000 do......12.116⅛
	15,000 do......b. c. 116⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N......115⅞	2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......12.113
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......12.114	6,000 do..........112⅞
	5,000 U. S. 6s, cur...114¾
	30,000 do......s3. 114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 10	400 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 104⅛
2,000 N. Y. State B'y Loan, reg......105	800 do......c. 104
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss......b. c. 91½	600 do..........103⅞
	100 do..........103⅝
	100 do......c. 103⅝
2,000 do..........92	200 do..........103⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s......b. c. 93	200 do..........103⅞
2,000 do..........92⅞	800 do......b3. 104
5,000 do..........92⅝	100 do......b3. 104⅛
5,000 Erie 1st..........102½	20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. G'd special......85½
1,000 Erie 3d..........99⅛	200 Erie..........51⅛
85,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st M......b3. 100	100 do......b. c. 51
	200 do..........50½
4,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 96¾	100 do..........50½
6,000 C., P. & A., old. 97	100 do.......s3. 50¾
5,000 L. S. con. coup. 96½	200 do..........50⅝
2,000 L. S. con. reg.. 97	400 do......b3. 50½
4,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 93¾	100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 83⅝
1,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 76	12 do..........83⅝
5,000 Ia. Midland 1st 92	1900 do..........83¼
15,000 D., L. & W. con. 100	200 do..........83⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...c. 85	200 do..........83⅛
1,000 do..........85⅛	400 do..........83⅜
3,000 do..........85⅛	300 do..........83⅜
6,000 do..........85⅛	1100 Un. Pac......b. c. 35⅛
5,000 do..........85⅛	100 do..........35
5,000 do..........85⅛	700 do..........34⅞
6,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G'd bs. 83⅛	500 do..........34¾
	200 do..........34¾
20,000 do......b. c. 83⅝	2300 do..........34⅝
12,000 do..........83⅝	100 do......b3. 34⅞
4,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, W. Div...... 71	100 do.......s3. 34⅞
	2600 do..........34⅛
5,000 Quin. & T. 1st. 88	1200 do..........34⅛
6,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 108⅞	300 do..........34⅝
13,000 Cen. Pac. Gold Bonds......b. c. 96⅞	100 N. J. Cen......b. c. 99⅞
	100 Cleve. & Pitts. G'd. 89
12,000 M. L. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div...... 90⅞	100 do..........88½
	20 do..........88
3,000 do..........91	300 Chic. & N. W..b. c. 61
2,000 M. & St. P., H. & D. Div...... 80	100 do..........61⅛
	100 do......b3. 61⅛
	400 do..........61
3,000 Canada So. 1st 65	10 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.b3 73½
1,000 Chic. & O. 1st. 60	100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 48⅛
5,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 96	100 do......s3. 48⅞
74 Bk. of Commerce. 112½	200 do..........48⅜
15 Am. Ex. Bank......109	400 do......b3. 48⅝
10 Bank of Republic. 101	200 do..........48⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk. 124	500 do..........48⅛
30 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 102	100 M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. s3. 72⅝
10 Mechanics' Bank. 135	400 do..........72⅝
100 Con. Coal......b. c. 44⅞	100 T., W. & W. b. c. s3. 53⅜
100 Quicksilver..b. c. s3. 25	300 do......b10. 53⅝
2000 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3. 77⅝	300 do..........53⅝
900 do..........77⅝	100 do..........53⅞
1700 do..........77⅝	1000 do..........53⅝
800 do......c. 77⅝	2300 do..........54
800 do......b3. 77⅜	100 Cen. Pac..........71⅝
300 do..........77⅝	10 Morris & Essex.. 91⅞
300 do......b3. 77⅛	25 do..........91⅞
10 United States Ex. 71⅜	400 D., L. & W..b30. 100⅞
200 Harlem......b3. 126⅜	500 do......s3. 100⅞
200 do..........126⅜	400 do..........100⅞
200 do..........126⅜	100 do......b. c. b3. 100⅛
200 do..........126⅜	300 do..........100⅞
200 do..........126⅜	200 do......b30. 101
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅛	100 St. L. & I. M......54½
200 do..........40⅛	100 do..........54⅝
100 do......s3. 40⅝	100 N. J. So......b. c. 7⅛
500 do..........40⅛	50 New-Jersey R......118
200 do......b3. 40⅞	100 H. & St. J. b. c. 33½
300 do..........41	300 do......c. 33
300 do......b3. 41	100 do..........33
100 do..........41⅛	100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 42¾
100 do..........41⅝	100 do..........42½
2700 do..........41⅝	100 do..........42⅛
300 do..........41⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 34⅞
1700 do..........41⅝	75 do..........34⅝
100 do..........41⅞	300 do..........34⅝
600 do..........42	300 do..........34⅝
800 do..........42⅛	300 do..........34⅞
600 do..........42⅛	300 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 32⅛
200 C. & R. I......b. c. 105⅜	100 do......b30. 32⅝
100 do..........105⅜	100 do..........32⅝
100 Erie Pf......b. c. 75	500 do..........32⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union......77⅝	1000 Del., Lack. & W. 101
300 do..........77⅝	300 do......b3. 101
300 do..........77⅝	100 do......b3. 101
300 do..........77⅝	100 C., C. & I. C......s3. 32⅝
100 do..........77⅝	100 do..........32½
200 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do..........32½
100 do..........77⅝	100 do..........32¼
400 do......c. 77⅝	100 do......b10. 32⅜
1700 do..........77⅝	100 do..........32⅜
100 American Ex......60¾	100 do......b3. 32⅜
100 Rock Island......105⅛	500 do..........32⅜
200 do..........105⅝	100 do..........32⅜
400 Pacific Mail......41⅝	100 do......b5. 32⅜
200 do..........41⅝	200 St. Paul..........48⅞
100 do..........41⅞	800 do......b3. 49
2100 do..........41⅞	600 do..........49
200 do..........41⅝	100 do......s3. 48⅞
800 do..........41⅝	100 do..........48⅞
600 do..........41⅝	100 St. Paul Pref......c. 72⅝
2100 do..........41⅝	100 do..........72⅞
5000 do..........41⅞	50 do..........72⅝
1300 do......b3. 42	200 Ohio & Miss......34⅞
300 do..........42	100 do......b3. 34⅞
800 do......b3. 42⅛	400 do..........34¾
300 do..........42	200 Tol. & Wab......54⅛
500 do......s3. 42	400 do..........54¼
500 N. Y. C. & Hud. s3. 103⅞	100 do..........54⅛
10 do..........103¾	200 do..........54⅜
500 do......b3. 104	3100 do..........54⅜
300 do..........104	800 do......s3. 54⅛
200 Erie Railway..b3. 50⅛	1100 do..........54⅛
100 do..........50⅝	400 do..........54⅛
300 do..........50½	1900 do..........54¼
300 Lake Shore....b3. 83⅝	2000 do..........54½
200 do......b3. 83⅝	2000 do..........54⅝
200 do..........83½	100 do......s3. 54⅝
900 do..........83½	100 do..........54⅝
100 do......c. 83⅝	100 do..........54¾
300 do..........83⅝	1000 do..........54⅛
200 Panama..........115	200 do......b3. 54½
100 Union Pacific....s3. 34⅜	300 do..........54⅝
300 do..........34⅜	200 do..........54⅝
100 do..........34⅜	2000 do..........54⅝
200 do..........34⅜	300 do......c. 54⅝
300 do......b3. 34⅜	100 do......s3. 54⅝
300 do..........34⅜	200 do......s3. 54⅝
200 do..........34⅜	250 do..........54⅝
1600 do..........34⅝	900 do......b3. 54⅝
300 do..........34⅝	1300 do......c. 54⅝
100 North-western.....61⅛	800 do......b3. 54¾
400 do......b3. 61⅛	100 do..........54⅝
100 do......s3. 61	100 North-west'n Pf.. 73⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62......113⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c. 116⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Mo. State 6s. 92¾	700 Erie......b. c. 50⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 91½	100 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 83⅝
1,000 do......b. c. 92	200 do......b3. 83⅝
13,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 85⅛	100 Un. Pac......b. c. 34⅞
1,000 U. P. 10s, in b. c. 75½	100 do..........34⅛
5,000 Chi. & N. W. con. C. Gold bds...... 83¾	100 do..........34⅜
	1600 do..........34⅝
	700 do......s3. 34⅜
5,000 do......b. c. 83½	100 do..........34⅝
1,000 W. Pac. bds..... 87	100 Panama......b. c. 115
1,000 W. Un. Tel...... 96	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 61
10,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 100	100 do..........61⅛
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div...... 88¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 73⅞
	15 do..........74
1,000 do..........88½	100 do..........73
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st La Cr. Div. 91	100 N. J. Cen..b. c. b3. 100
	100 do..........100
25 B'k of Commerce. 113	500 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 48⅞
7 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 103	300 do......b3. 49
800 W. U. Tel..b. c. s3. 77½	100 do......s3. 48⅞
30 do..........77⅝	100 do......s3. 48⅝
100 do......c. 77⅝	400 do..........48⅞
200 do..........77⅝	100 Chi. & R. I..b. c. 105⅝
800 do......b3. 77⅝	100 do......b3. 105⅞
200 do..........77⅝	15 Tol., Wab. & W.... 53¾
100 do......b3. 77⅝	700 do..........54⅝
100 C. C. of Md. b. c. b3. 46	100 do..........54⅜
200 Mar. L. & M'g...... 8	600 do..........54⅜
50 American Ex..... 60¾	100 do..........54⅜
200 P. M. S. Co. b. c. b3. 42⅛	900 do..........54⅝
600 do..........42	2180 do..........54⅛
600 do..........42⅛	1300 do......b3. 54¾
1000 do......b3. 42¼	400 Del., L. & W...... 101⅛
500 do..........42	200 do......b. c. 101
1700 do..........42⅛	900 do......b3. 101⅛
350 N.Y.C. & H. b. c. b3. 104	100 do..........101
1000 do..........104	100 Alt. & T. H..b. c. 14
1100 do......b3. 104⅛	100 Chi. & Alton......109
1100 do......b3. 104⅛	100 N. J. Southern...... 7
100 do......s30. 104	125 Mer. & Ex....b. c. 91½
300 do..........104⅛	100 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 33
500 do......c. 104⅛	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 34⅞
62 do..........104⅛	100 do..........34⅞
800 do..........104⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...... 32½
500 do..........104⅛	100 do..........32¼
60 do..........104⅛	500 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 13

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

10 Western Union... 77⅝	12 Adams Express.. 92¾
600 do..........77⅝	100 Mich. Cen..........83⅛
1000 do..........77⅝	100 N. J. Cen......b3. 100
600 do..........77⅝	49 do......b3. 100
1800 do..........78	350 do..........100
1500 do..........78⅛	300 Lake Shore....b3. 83½
100 do......s3. 78⅛	3400 do..........83⅝
100 do..........78⅛	800 do..........83½
6000 do..........78⅛	300 do..........83
400 do..........78⅛	2400 do..........83⅝
300 do..........78⅛	2200 do..........83¼
2950 do..........78⅛	100 do..........83¾

300 do..........42⅛	100 do..........34⅝
300 do..........42⅛	1000 do..........34⅝
300 do......b3. 42⅛	500 do......b3. 34⅜
1100 do..........42⅛	100 do......b3. 34⅛
800 do..........42⅛	600 Rock Island......105⅛
100 do......b3. 42⅛	200 St. Paul......b3. 48⅞
1100 do..........42⅝	200 do..........48⅞
500 do......b3. 43	400 do..........48⅞
500 do..........43	50 St. Paul Pf..........72⅝
1200 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 104⅛	300 Bos., H. & E...... [illegible]
675 do..........104⅛	2800 Tol. & Wab......54⅞
600 do......b3. 104⅛	100 do......s3. 54⅝
100 do..........104⅛	1000 do......b3. 54⅞
1100 do..........104⅛	2600 do..........54⅞
300 do......s3. 104⅛	300 do..........54⅝
100 do......s30. 104⅛	600 do......s2. 54⅞
200 do..........104⅛	100 do......b3. 55
200 do......b10. 104⅛	2700 do..........54⅞
100 do......b60. 104⅛	200 do......b3. 54⅞
200 do..........104⅛	300 do......b3. 55
700 do......s3. 104⅛	400 Del., L. & W......101¼
200 do......b3. 104⅛	200 do..........101⅛
100 do......s15. 103⅞	200 do..........101¼
100 do..........104⅛	500 Han. & St. Jo......33
600 Erie......b3. 50⅛	100 do......b4. 33
100 do..........50⅛	100 Ohio & Miss......34⅞
500 do......b10. 50⅛	100 do......b3. 35
400 do......b3. 50⅜	300 do..........35
200 do......b10. 50⅜	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 32¼
400 do..........50⅜	400 do..........32¼
500 do..........50⅞	600 do..........32⅜
100 do......b3. 51	100 do..........32¼
700 do..........50⅝	200 Am. Dist. Tel...... 48

THURSDAY, Jan. 15—P. M.

The Stock market was again very strong, and many of the Railroads, as well as the Telegraph and Pacific Mail, were decidedly buoyant, and the speculation especially confident in New-York Central, Lake Shore, Harlem, Union Pacific, and Wabash. There was a very large business done in nearly all the Roads. It was late in the day before Western Telegraph moved up in sympathy with the other Vanderbilt Stocks. There was a renewed demand for Delaware and Lackawanna Ex Dividend, and for the first time for several weeks there was a fair business done in Erie Stocks, because of the rise in London.

In the Railroad Bonds the orders were again numerous, although not for large parcels. The Pacifics are on the advance, the Firsts of the Union Road, 85¼@85½ ℔ cent. The Public Funds showed a fair measure of activity, although the dullness of Gold at 111⅜@111½ ℔ cent., and of Bills on London at $4 82½, was not particularly favorable for the Coupon Bonds for transmission to Europe.

The Money market worked easy at 7 ℔ cent., with exceptions on the Street at 6 ℔ cent., and the confident feeling on the Stock Exchange, at the close of business, at 3 o'clock, seemed to denote a higher market for the Speculative Stocks and a larger demand for the Railroad Mortgages as the season advances.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116¾
American Gold	111½	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82½	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	103¾	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105⅞
Pacific Mail	40⅝	43
St. Paul Common	48½	49
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅝	35
Western Union	77¼	78⅛
Union Pacific	34¼	34¾
Lake Shore	83¼	84
Toledo and Wabash	53¼	55
Harlem	126	126
North-west	61⅛	61⅜
North-west Preferred	73¼	73¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32⅜
Adams Express	92¾	93
United States Express	71	71½
Wells-Fargo Express	70	69½
American Express	60½	61½
Delaware and Lackawanna	100¼	101⅜
Central New-Jersey	99¾	100¼
Panama	115	115
St. Paul Preferred	72¾	72⅞
Atlantic and Pacific	14¾	13
Erie	49	50⅞

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold $33,000 Principal of the Public Debt, and paid $270,000 Gold Interest. The Customs receipts, in Gold, $413,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., reg., '81....116⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...115¾
6 ℔ cent., coup., '81.117⅝	5-20 reg., '67..........116⅛
5-20 reg., '62..........113⅛	5-20 coup., '67.........116⅜
5-20 coup., '62.........113⅝	5-20 reg., '68..........116⅛
5-20 reg., '64..........113⅝	5-20 coup., '68.........116⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........115¾	10-40 reg...............112⅞
5-20 reg., '65..........115¾	10-40 coup..............113¾
5-20 coup., '65.........116⅜	5s, coup., '81..........112½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...115⅜	6s currency.............[illegible]

The following bids were made for the Railroad Bonds at the Exchange Board to-day:

N. Y. C. 6s, '88...... 91	D., L. & W. 7s, Con. 99⅞
N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 89½	T. & W. 1st, S.L.Div. 88¼
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E..... 86	T. & W. 2d.......... 89
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub...... 86½	T. & W. Equip. Bds. 75
N Y C. 7s, '76........102	T. & W. Con. C...... 77¼
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......101	Han. & Naples 1st... 75
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 98½	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 95¼
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 96	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 88
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.. 88
Long Dock Bonds...... 94	Galena & Chic. Ex...103
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88	Galena & Chic. 2d.... 95
H. R. 7s, 2d, '85.....101	Ch., R. I. & Pacific..103¼
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75..... 99	Morris & Essex 1st..105
Albany & Susq. 1st... 99½	Morris & Essex 2d...101⅝
Albany & Susq. 2d.... 96½	N. J. C. 1st, New....105
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902 93½	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.... 39
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.109	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...104⅛
M. S. 7 ℔ ct. 2d...... 97	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d... 98
M.S.&N.I.S.F.,7 ℔ ct.102½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 98
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....101	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 87
Clev. & Tol. N. B..... 94	Chic. & Alton 1st....103
C., P. & A. Old Bds. 96½	Chicago & Alton In.. 94
C., P. & A. New Bds. 94	O. & M. Con. S. F.... 91½
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 94¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 91
Lake Shore Con. C.B. 96½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.. 79
Lake Shore Con. R.B. 96½	D. & S. City 1st..... 87½
P. R. 7s, Gd. by Mo. 97¼	D. & S. City 2d Div.. 85
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.. 96⅜	St. Louis & I. M. 1st. 99
Western Pac. Bonds. 87	M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P.D.109
Union Pacific 1st.... 85¼	M. & S. P. 1st, 7s-10, P. D.......... 96
U. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 77½	M. & S. P. 7s, G. R. O. 86
U. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 75½	M. & S. P. 1st, LaCD. 90⅞
I. C. 7 ℔ ct., '75....102	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M. D. 82
B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s.. 90	M. & S. P. 1st, I. & D. 82
A. & T. H. 2d, pref.. 88	M. & S. P. 1st, H. & D. 80
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc... 76	Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 92
North Missouri 1st... 90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 85
C. & N. W. S. F......100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 65½
C. & N. W. Int. Bds. 96	T., P. & W. E. D..... 72
C. & N. W. Con. Bds. 91	T., P. & W., W. D.... 70
C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s..... 99
C. & N. W. C. G. Bds. 83⅛	B., H. & E. 1st...... 28¼
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s. 90	B., H. & E. Gd....... 37
H. & St. Jo. Ld. G... 95	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 72
D., L. & W. 1st......102	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, G. 75
D., L. & W. 2d.......101⅛	C. B. & Q. 8 p. ct., 1s..109
C. & N. W. 1st....... 99	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98	98½
City 6s, new	102	102⅛
Camden and Amboy	120	..
Pennsylvania Central	96⅛	96¾
Reading	112	112½
Lehigh Valley	58¾	59
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23½	24
Northern Central	30	30¼
Lehigh Navigation	85¾	86
Lehigh Gold Loan	93½	94

We learn through Gen. Wilson, the Vice President of the St. Louis and South-eastern Road, that the November Coupons, postponed for a short time through the troubles, were promptly paid to-day, in accordance with the promise that the delay should not extend beyond the middle of January. The January Coupons will also be met promptly in March, as heretofore advertised. Gen. Wilson is entitled to great credit for thus overcoming the difficulties of the panic, which his Bankers at the time were not able to help him meet as promptly as he could have wished.

We learn from Messrs. Robinson, Chase & Co. the Bankers for the Lake Shore Debenture Loan, ten years Sinking Fund Bonds, that after advancing the price from 87½ to 90 ℔ cent. and accrued interest, the whole Loan was to-day closed out, affording ample cash means to reimburse the floating debt, which gave the Company so much trouble in the panic, and it may be, also, that it will reimburse to the Dividend account of the last six months the net earnings directed to outstanding obligations growing out of new construction in 1873. It is not yet known whether the Dividend of 4 ℔ cent. usually paid in February will be resumed or not, but the Stock has gone up on the successful placing of the Bonds.

The Financial Chronicle of Messrs. W. B. Dana & Co. of to-morrow ... [illegible]

ing Sept. 30. We are indebted to the publishers for an advance proof-slip of the report. The earnings and operating expenses for the last four years compare as follows:

	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Traffic	$22,363,330	$21,972,105	$25,580,676	$29,126,851
Expenses	14,068,079	13,711,288	16,446,436	17,641,987
Net	$8,295,241	$8,260,817	$9,134,240	$11,484,864

The receipts and payments the past two years have been as follows:

Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Passenger earnings	$6,662,007	$6,999,456
Freight earnings	16,259,646	19,616,018
From other sources	2,659,022	2,511,377
Total receipts	$25,580,675	$29,126,851
Payments.	**1871-72.**	**1872-73.**
Maintaining road, real estate, &c.	$5,153,498	$4,233,489
Repairs of machinery	4,150,599	3,353,376
Operating road	7,142,339	10,055,122
Total transportation expenses	$16,446,436	$17,641,987
Roadway, grading, bridging, &c.	712,237	*2,364,747
Interest	1,030,372	1,218,422
Dividends	7,244,832	7,136,790
Rent of leased lines	131,996	743,384
Leaving cash on hand	14,803	21,521
Total	$25,580,675	$29,126,851

*The surplus of 1873, and the proceeds of additional loans, (First Mortgage,) devoted to third and fourth tracks and increased equipment, &c.

For the convenience of our readers, we also give the following comparative statement for three years:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

Road and Equipment.

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Miles road owned	740.17	740.17	740.17
Miles road leased	104.46	104.46	118.17
Miles road operated	844.63	844.63	858.34
Miles single track	1,552.60	1,621.47	1,716.37
Locomotive engines	424	447	511
Dummy engines	8	8	8
First class passenger cars	333	321	351
Second class passenger cars	115	70	70
Baggage, mail, and express	129	158	177
Freight (8-wheel) cars	8,849	10,983	13,745

Operations and Fiscal Results.

Train mileage, passenger	3,645,620	4,076,800	4,311,884
Train mileage, freight	6,986,107	7,911,257	9,666,344
Passengers carried	......	......	7,630,741
Passenger mileage	288,678,896	319,150,860	339,122,621
Freight (tons) carried	......	......	5,592,724
Freight mileage	888,327,865	1,020,908,885	1,240,650,063
Gross earnings	$21,972,105	$25,580,676	$29,126,851
Operating expenses	13,711,288	16,446,436	17,641,987
Net earnings	8,260,817	9,134,240	11,484,864
Interest paid	721,308	1,030,372	1,218,422
Dividends paid	7,238,742	7,244,832	7,136,790
Lease and rents	60,000	146,799	743,383
Sinking fund	111,183	......	......
Roadway, bridging, &c. (new construction)	199,534	712,237	2,364,747
Cash balance	......	14,803	21,520

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.

Capital stock	$45,000,000	$84,699,300	$84,699,300
Stock certificates	44,428,330	4,729,000	4,729,600
Funded debt	15,231,719	16,490,020	27,725,333
Floating debt	1,167	1,167	1,167
Total	$104,661,216	$105,995,487	$117,155,000
Cost of road, &c.	60,413,657	63,299,925	78,014,954

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 31st of December, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,167,721	Increase	£7,867
Public deposits	8,352,970	Increase	487,759
Other deposits	21,061,681	Increase	3,733,445
Govt. securities	13,304,742	Decrease	2,502
Other securities	22,846,948	Increase	4,083,884
Notes unemployed	11,190,600	Decrease	2,400

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,807,070, being an increase of £385,150, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,618,685, showing an increase of £495,524 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England, and the prices of consols and French rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£22,618,685	£24,914,298
Reserve	11,811,615	13,453,093
Notes in circulation	25,807,070	25,561,205
Rate of discount	4½ ℔ cent.	5 ℔ cent.
Consols	91⅞	92⅞
French rentes	57½f.	53f. 50c.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Farragut Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ℔ cent.*, payable on demand.

The old Bank for Savings, in Bleecker street, announces the Half-Yearly Dividend and Extra Dividend to Depositors, amounting to *Five ℔ cent.* to Depositors under $500, and *Four ℔ cent.* to larger Depositors.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS, GOLD, AND GOLD COUPONS at current market rates.

We buy and sell INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS at the Stock Exchange "on Commission" for cash.

We make COLLECTIONS for merchants and others at all points in the United States and Canada.

We receive DEPOSITS subject to draft at sight, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT available in all parts of the country, and in case of Special Deposits allow interest at rates to be agreed upon.

We COLLECT DIVIDENDS, COUPONS, INTEREST ON UNITED STATES REGISTERED BONDS, and attend to Banking Business generally for out-of-town Banks, Bankers, and Correspondents on reasonable terms.

We call attention to the present favorable opportunity for investment in CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which are actively dealt in, both in this country and Europe, and which, at current prices, are every way desirable.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN Railway First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at their meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3½ ℔ cent. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 105¼; new 5s, 101⅞, ex dividend. Erie Railway Shares, 43⅝. New-York Central, 95. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 52½c.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼; do. Preferred, 71.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 45¼@45¾; do. Preferred, 71½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 60c.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼@45½.

4 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £80,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve, which was last week 43¼ ℔ cent., is now 48⅛ ℔ cent. Consols for money, 92¼@92¼; for the account, 92¼@92⅜. United States Bonds—New 5s, 102½. Erie Railway Shares, 46. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2½ ℔ cent. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 57½c.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d.; do. do., shipped February and March at 8 3-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April, at 8¼d.; do., nothing below Good Middling, shipped December, at 8 3-16d. Provisions—Bacon, Long Clear Middles, 38s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,700 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.@8⅜d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 12s. 9d.@14s. ℔ cental for average California White, and 12s. [illegible] for Red Western ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	19	Resin, bbls	154
Bees-wax, pkgs	3	Tar, bbls	1,061
Copper, bbls	14	Crude Turp., bbls	37
Cotton, bales	4,277	Leather, sides	4,038
Dried Fruit, pkgs	144	Tallow, pkgs	316
Eggs, bbls	678	Stearine, pkgs	94
Beans, bbls	263	Beef, pkgs	232
Flour, bbls	19,636	Pork, pkgs	264
Meal, bbls	400	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,069
Wheat, bushels	165,220	Lard, tcs	1,410
Corn, bushels	28,000	Lard, kegs	210
Oats, bushels	30,025	Butter, pkgs	3,137
Malt, bushels	2,000	Cheese, pkgs	983
Barley, bushels	500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,944
Grass-seed, bags	340	Pea-nuts, bags	100
Flax-seed, bags	3	Rice, pkgs	231
Hops, bales	138	Tobacco, hhds	58
Hides, No	645	Tobacco, pkgs	714
Hides, bdls	222	Wool, bales	286
Spirits Turp., bbls	236	Whisky, bbls	1,155

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Orfeo, for London—1,916 bbls. Flour, 16,877 bushels Wheat, 782 pkgs. Fustic, 10,800 Staves.

By the ship Lord Strathnairn, for Liverpool—932 bales Cotton, 1,905 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 43,616 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Mai, for Hamburg—3,175 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Deodarus, for Queenstown—15,778 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg—354 cases Tobacco, 613 bales Tobacco, 5 bbls. Varnish, 450 bxs. Bacon, 811 tcs. Lard, 51 hhds. Stearine, 997 bxs. Meat, 300 bxs. Cheese, 279 pkgs. Cloves, 84 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 150 Oars, 4 cases Veneers, 5 cases Skins, 51 cases Sewing-machines, 10 bbls. Casings, 6 casks Bristles, 1,500 bxs. Starch, 146 bxs. Clocks, 50 bbls. Maize-na, 60 bbls. Guts, 19 bags Horn-tips, 585 Hides, 2 bales Furs, 21 rolls Leather, 117 bbls. Apples, 11 cases Machinery, 3,519 bushels Corn, 11 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—1,426 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 53 bbls. Apples, 12 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 5 cases Machinery.

By the bark Fasce, for Cork—36,350 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Excelsior, for Liverpool—12,234 bushels Wheat, 36 logs Maple, 2,300 bales Cotton.

BRICK—A limited movement has been noted in most kinds of stock on the basis of former quotations. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale at $4@$4 25; Jersey at $6 50@$7; Up-river at $6 25@$7 25; Haverstraw Bay at $7 25@$8 25. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimores, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $6@$6 25; Jersey at $8 50@$9; Up-river at $8 25@$9 25; Haverstraw Bay at $9 25@$10 25; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ℔ 1,000.

COCOA—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.; Caracas at 13c.@16c.; Para and Grenada at 10c.@11c.; Guayaquil at 9c.@10c.; San Domingo at 6¾c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and firm. Sales, 8,000 bags Rio per Pola on private terms, and at New-Orleans 4,000 bags, per Carl Johannes, on private terms. Stock of Brazil in first hands in New-York, Jan. 15, 1874, 31,814 bags; Baltimore, 387 bags; Hampton Roads, 5,000 bags; Charleston, 2,500 bags; Savannah, 2,500 bags; New-Orleans, 4,000 bags; Galveston, 3,000 bags; total, 17,887 bags. Afloat and landing for New-York, 14,700 bags; do. other ports in the United States, 25,300 bags; total, 40,000 bags. Total stock and supplies for all ports of the United States, 89,701 bags. Total stock, other than Rio, 3,788 bags and 41,615 mats Java, in first hands. Sales for the week in other than Rio: 12,190 mats Java, ex bark Arlington, sold before arrival on private terms; 7,926 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold for consumption at 27c.@28c.; 764 bags Savanilla, 680 bags Jamaica, 592 bags Mexican, 1,053 bags Porto Rico, 1,525 bags San Domingo, 550 bags Angostura, 96 bags Costa Rica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24½c.@24¾c.; fair, 25¾c.@26c.; good, 26¾c.@27c.; prime, 27½c.@27¾c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24½c.@28¾c., gold; Java, 30c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27½c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@27½c.; Mexican, 26c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25½c.@27c., gold, ℔ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Meets with a fair sale at full prices. Supplies very moderate. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbls., $80@$135. Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 65.

CORDAGE—Has been selling rather slowly, with Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do. 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope yarns, 18½c.; do. do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 15½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

COTTON—Has been in light demand for early deliveries, and prices have been reduced ⅛c. Sales have been 1,613 bales, of which 1,110 bales late yesterday, including 765 to exporters, 692 to spinners, and 156 on speculation. Future deliveries have been offered at prices ⅛c. lower, with a fair business following. For future delivery, (basis Low Middling,) the sales have been as follows: Sales last evening, after 3 P. M.: February, 2,000 bales at 16 1-16c., 1,300 bales at 16 1-32c., 700 bales at 16c.; March, 500 bales at 16 21-32c., 400 bales at 16 11-16c., 200 bales at 16⅝c., 100 bales at 16 19-32c.; April, 200 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales 17 1-16c., 200 bales at 17c.; May, 100 bales at 17⅛c.; June, 100 bales at 18c.; total, 5,900 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.: January, 200 bales at 15 21-32c., 1,000 bales at 15 11-16c., 100 bales at 15 21-32c., 200 bales at 15 11-16c., 200 bales at 15 13-16c., no notice; 200 bales at 15 11-16; February, 200 bales at 16c., 100 bales at 15 31-32c., 100 bales at 15 15-16c., 200 bales at 15 29-32c., 100 bales at 15⅞c., 600 bales at 15 29-32c., 400 bales at 15⅞c., 2,700 bales at 15 29-32c., 1,600 bales at 15⅞c., 100 bales at 15 29-32c., 1,300 bales at 15⅞c., 400 bales at 15 29-32c.; March, 100 bales at 16 19-32c., 100 bales at 16 17-32c., 100 bales at 16½c., 1,900 bales at 16 17-32c., 100 bales at 16½c., 700 bales at 16 17-32c., 300 bales at 16½c., 400 bales at 16 17-32c., 900 bales at 16½c., 600 bales at 16 17-32c.; April, 600 bales at 17c., 400 bales at 16 31-32c.; May, 200 bales at 17⅜c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c.; total 16,200 bales; grand total, 24,000 bales; free on board, 100 bales Philadelphia on private terms. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,277 bales, including 1,165 bales from Norfolk, 1,172 bales from Charleston, 815 bales from Savannah, 389 bales from Wilmington, N. C., 20 bales from Washington, N. C., 30 bales from Pantigo, N. C., 301 bales from Baltimore, and 585 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 21,759 bales, and thus far this week 125,543 bales, against 116,910 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1 2,198,157 bales, against 1,971,152 bales same time last year. Consolidated (four days)—Exports to Great Britain, 49,924 bales; exports, to the Continent, 25,222 bales. Stock—In New-York, 95,234 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 762,387 bales. The following quotations are, based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordin'y	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been quite tame to-day, with holders more firm in their offerings of stock, and prices quoted generally 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. lower. The demand from all sources has been on a restricted scale. The export inquiry has been comparatively limited, and the bids for desirable lines in most instances unsatisfactory to sellers. The sales reported since our last have been 11,150 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35 for fair to very good; inferior to good Extra State at $6 65@$7 15; very good to very fancy do. at $7 15@$8 15; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$7 15, chiefly at $6 90@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 15, ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 00@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 85@ 6 30
Extra State	6 65@ 8 15
Extra City	6 75@ 8 15
Extra Genesee	8 25@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 65@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 25@ 9 65
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 65
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 00@11 00
Extra Minnesota, poor to supprlative	7 10@11 00

Southern Flour has been inactive and quoted weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls., in lots, at from $7@$8 15 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8 15@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock, ℔ bbl....Canada Flour has been quite dull since our last at from $9@$11 75 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 60@$6 for very poor to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ℔ bbl....Corn-meal has been less sought after at from $4 10@$4 60 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine, the latter now quoted at $4 75 ℔ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 350 bbls. ....Bag-meal has been selling, in lots, at $1 60@$1 65 for coarse; $1 65@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 85@$1 90 for White, ℔ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour has been quiet within the range of from $2 85@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ℔ 100 lbs....Graham Flour dull at $6 50@$7 for Western and State, ℔ bbl....Oat-meal dull at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered more freely, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, with only a moderately active call noted, mostly for export. Winter Wheat dull and irregular; sales have been reported of 114,000 bushels, at $1 59@$1 62 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 64@$1 66 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., $1 50@$1 65 for Iowa do., $1 62@$1 63 for North-west Spring, $1 60@$1 65 for Minnesota do., $1 68 for No. 1 Milwaukee do., $1 29 for No. 1 Golden Drop; also 25,000 bushels choice No. 2 Minnesota, first half February, $1 65....Corn has been in less demand, and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on more liberal offerings of stock, partly on speculative account; sales 108,000 bushels at 91c.@92½c. for Old Western mixed in store, closing at 90½c. bid and 91c. asked, 92c.@94c. for do. afloat, 85c.@88c. for new Western mixed afloat.... Rye has been quiet at $1 05@$1 09; sales, 1,000 bushels State at $1 09....Barley firm, but not active. A few car lots were placed at 68c. for Western, and $1 65 for choice State; also 8,000 bushels Canada West, $1 85, afloat....Barley-malt quiet and unsettled....Oats have been in less demand, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Sales have been 35,000 bushels at 64c. for Mixed Western; 64½c.@65c. for White, and 62c.@63c. for Mixed State....Feed tamer, at from $23@$28 ℔ ton.

FISH—There has been a good inquiry noted for the leading kinds of stock at firm rates. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ℔ cwt; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5; Smoked Herring at 22c.@28c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been rather more sought after, since our last, at firm prices. Offerings of stock less extensive. Prime North River Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 45 for City use. Rye Straw at 65c.@80c.; Wheat do. at 60c.@65c.; Oat do. at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton, from depots, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, $27@$29; fair to good Timothy, $23@$25; shipping grade, $20@$21; Clover, good, $17@$19; Straw, No. 1 Rye, $16@$18; No. 2 Rye, $14@$15; No. 1 Oat, $18.

HEMP, &c.—Sales have been 400 bales Sisal Hemp on private terms, and 300 bales Jute Butts at 2½c., currency, cash.

HIDES—Have been quiet and steady; sales have been 400 Dry Southern and 850 Wet-salted Texas on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—[illegible]

$4 75; Spruce, $1 75 @ $1 80. ... the Lumber trade has been on a very moderate scale. Values quoted essentially as before. Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $16@$18 for cargoes, and $19@$21 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $30@$38; White Pine Boards, $25@$32 50; Black Walnut, 7c.@00c. ℔ superficial foot; shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress. Some sales of Cedar stock have been reported at from $29 for 24-inch, to $40 for 30-inch. The export movement in Lumber is at the moment restricted.

LEATHER—A firm market has been noted for most kinds of stock. The demand has been good, particularly for Hemlock tannages, which have been offered rather moderately. Hemlock tannages quoted thus: Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@28c. for California; Heavy at 27½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 26½c.@27c. for California; good damaged stock at 23c.@25c. ℔ lb. ....Crop, slaughter, thus: Light Backs, 39c.@40c.; Middle Backs, 39c.@41c.; Light Crop, 38c.@37c.; Middle Crop, 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ℔ lb. Texas, thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb.

NAILS—A very light business has been noted in most descriptions, with the advantage as to prices in favor of buyers, though Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. and 60d., are yet quoted nominally at $4 15@$4 25; 8d. and 9d., $4 50; 6d. and 7d., $4 75; 4d. and 5d., $5; 3d. and 4d. Light, $5 75; 3d., Fine, $6 50; 2d., $7 25; 2d., Fine, $8 25; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 50; Finishing, $4 75@$6 75; Clinch, $5 75@$6 25, ℔ keg.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet. Sales have been reported of 325 bbls. New-Orleans at 71c.@75c. We quote: Cuba Clayed at 20c.@21½c.; Muscovado Refining, 21c.@28c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@30c.; Porto Rico, 30c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@78c., the latter rate for very fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been sparingly dealt in, with prices without change; Strained has been quoted at $2 45@$2 50; sales have been 6,250 bbls. Strained and No. 2, in Wilmington, at $2 17½@$2 25, free, on board. Of City Pitch sales were 50 bbls. at $3. Spirits Turpentine has been held firmly, with moderate dealings; sales have been 25 bbls., on dock, at 43½c., and 100 bbls. at 44c., closing at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered sparingly, with the market stronger under a little better demand from shippers; a sale has been reported of 3,000 bbls. Refined, high test, on private terms; 2,500 bbls. Refined, March 1 to 10, delivery, at 14¼c.; for prompt delivery the quotation is 13⅞c.@13¼c.; Crude in bulk has been quoted at 5⅝c.@5¾c.; cases at 18¾c. In Philadelphia, the market has been quoted firmer, with Refined held at 13¼c.@13⅜c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and hard to sell in other than jobbing lots, at prices 25c. ℔ bbl. lower. Sales have been 100 bbls. new Mess at $16 25, with full parcels quoted at $16; 250 bbls. uninspected at about $15 85; 250 bbls. March at $16; 500 bbls. April at $16 25. Western prime Mess at $15; 20 bbls. clear Pork brought $18. Dressed Hogs have been steadily held at 7¼c.@8c. for City, and 7c.@7½c. for Western. Cut Meats have been ruling firm with a better local trade. Sales have been 140 tcs. long-cut Hams on private terms; 10 tcs. bagged Hams, 11 lbs. average, 13¾c.; 500 loose City Shoulders, 7c.; 2,000 do. Hams, 10½c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 7¾c.@10c.; 10 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12 lbs., 10c.; 1,400 loose Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c., and 500 loose Shoulders, 8¼c. Beef has been more active; sales have been 175 tcs. prime Mess on private terms; 300 tcs. extra Indian Mess, $28 50; 50 bbls. Mess $9 50@$10 50, and 50 bbls. Extra Mess at $12 50@$13 50. We quote at $9@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess ℔ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$28 50 for Extra do. ℔ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$26 ℔ bbl.... Bacon has been dull and lower; sales, 100 bxs. Western, long clear, at 8¼c., closing at 8⅛c.; 750 bxs. long and short clear, together, for February, at 8¼c.; do. for January quoted at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c....Lard has been about steadily held, with a quiet trade; sales have been 310 tcs. Western Steam, on the spot, at 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs. Jan. at 9¼c.; 2,000 tcs. Feb. at 9 11-32c.@9⅜c., closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 250 tcs. March at 9½c., closing at 9½c.@9 9-16c.; 1,000 tcs. May, (late yesterday,) 10c.; 250 tcs. May, 9⅞c.; 180 tcs. Kettle, on the spot, 9⅜c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 Western, 8½c.; 125 tcs. City Steam, 8⅞c....Butter has been ruling strong, with a fair inquiry, ranging from 27c.@40c. for fair to strictly choice State, and near-by products at 40c.@45c. for choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 22c.@34c. for the range of Western, including Rolls at 26c.@32c. ....Cheese has been in better demand, and held firmer; State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15½c., chiefly at 14½c.@14¾c. for good to fine; 14¾c.@15¼c. for fine to choice, and 12c.@14¼c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9c.@14c.; Western product at 9c.@13½c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ℔ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. higher.

SEEDS—Clover quiet at 9¼c. ℔ lb., with sales reported of 280 bags at this rate for prime. Other kinds essentially unchanged. Linseed has been unusually active, with sales of 68,000 bags, largely to arrive per Winchester, Kate Kellogg, Westridge, Runnymead, Woodburn, Arundel Castle, Edith Warren, and Lady Palmerston, at $2 55@$2 65, gold, cash and time, closing at $2 65, gold, 60 days.

SOAP—There has been rather more call for supplies, mostly in job lots, at uniform rates; Castile quoted at 9c.@9¼c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 5c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The inquiry has been more animated for the leading kinds, prices of which have been firm and buoyant; Mace quoted, in job lots, firm at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 04; Cassia at 24½c.@25c.; Cloves at 40c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 21c.@23c.; White Pepper at 31½c.; Pimento at 11¼c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@13c. ℔ lb., gold. The invoice business has been fair, with the advantage as to values in favor of sellers.

SUGARS—Raw has been quiet and unchanged; sales have been 400 hhds. Fair Refining Muscovado, 7¾c.; 10 hhds. Demarara on private terms, and, late yesterday, 800 bxs. Centrifugal on private terms. We quote Fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 1 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been in less demand, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; A's, 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1874	34,451	22,834	299,792	1,314
Receipts since Jan. 1	6,520	8,945	93,293	1,050
Total	40,971	31,779	393,085	2,364
Sales since Jan. 1	17,922	15,973	167,681	1,980
Stock Jan. 15, 1874	23,049	15,806	225,404	384
Stock Jan. 18, 1873	26,100	49,299	113,126	201
Stock Jan. 19, 1872	22,385	26,703	234,392	1,399
Stock Jan. 20, 1871	27,115	59,019	344,163	1,013

TALLOW—Has been in very fair demand at strong prices; sales have been 149,000 lbs. at 7¼c.@7⅞c. for common to choice out-of-town stock; 125 lbs. at 7⅝c., and 50 hhds. prime City on private terms. Stearine has been quiet at 9c.

TEAS—Have been in moderately active request, and held with firmness. We quote: Green, common to fine Hyson, in job lots, at 29c.@35c.; good to fine Hyson, 41c.@57c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@85c.; choicest do., 95c.@$1 05; common to fair Young Hyson, 24c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 40c.@65c.; extra fine to finest do., 72½c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 36c.@46c., and Imperial, 31c.@37c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 55c.@75c., and Imperial, 45c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 85c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 70c.@85c.; choicest Gunpowder, $1 15@$1 30, and Imperial, 90c.@$1 10; common to fine Twankay, 22c.@28c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 32c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 26c.@30c.; good to finest Oolong, 34c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@30c.; good to fine Souchong, 38c.@50c., and extra fine to finest do., 60c.@85c., ℔ lb. Sales have been reported of 3,060 half chests Green, 750 half chests Japan, and 1,200 half chests Oolong.

WHISKY—Quoted steadier at the close at 99¼c.@99½c. ℔ gallon, with sales reported of 400 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Rather more steadiness has been noted in the general market, on a lighter offering of room, though the business has been comparatively moderate. Grain room has been more sought after. To Liverpool, per steamer, 20,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipment, 12d.; 400 bxs. Bacon, 45s.; 550 bales Cotton, 13-32d.@15-32d.; 100 tcs. Lard, 50s.; and by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain, 10½d.; 400 bushels Flour, 3s. 9d.; rumored a Norwegian bark, hence, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, 6s. 6d. To London, by sail, 24,000 bushels Grain, 10¾d. To Glasgow, per steamer, 8,000 bushels Grain, 12½d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 3s. 9d. To Leghorn, 2,000 bbls. Alcohol, 7s....To a Continental port, a vessel of 8,500 bbls. capacity was rumored, but not authenticated.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, about 520 tons, hence, with 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s.; an Italian bark, 650 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters do., at 7s. 9d.; a German bark, about 400 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters do., reported at 8s. 3d., and a Dutch brig, 150 tons, with about 1,050 bbls. Petroleum or products, (reported as loading on foreign charter,) on private terms....To Cadiz, a Spanish bark, 635 tons, full cargo of light Pipe Staves, reported at $46. ....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,211 tons, hence, with about 7,600 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, at 35c....For Batavia, equal to about 10,000 cases Petroleum, (engaged, some time since, as part of cargo of a British bark of 669 tons,) at 72c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 4 cars reported to arrive, were 187 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,773 head, or 269 cars, against 328 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow and weak at yesterday's prices. About 950 head were disposed of. Sales of 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,653 lbs., at $4 80@$5 31¼; 14 Illinois Cows, averaging 1,046 lbs., at $3 75; 74 Illinois Oxen, averaging 1,870 lbs., at $5 85; 92 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 985 to 1,165 lbs., at $4@$5; 180 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,141 to 1,385 lbs., at $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,200 head, against 12,600 head for the same time last week. The market was firm at ⅛c. advance on yesterday's prices; sales of 500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 to 107 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 450 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 77 to 88 lbs., at $5 50@$5 62½. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600 head, against 24,600 head for the same time last week. The market was flat, but few good Hogs offering. Nearly all in the yards were disposed of; Yorkers, $5 28@$5 62½; heavy Hogs, $5 55@$5 90.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and weak; buyers and sellers apart; sales of Extra Spring at $5 75@$5 87½. Wheat in fair demand and lower, at $1 25 for No. 1 Spring; $1 23 for No. 2 do., cash; $1 24¾ February; $1 27¾ March; No. 3 Spring, $1 16; Rejected, $1 09. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 56¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 58c. bid February; 59¼c. March; 63¾c.@64c. May; Rejected, 53c.@54½c.; New, 49c.@49½c. Oats dull and declining, at 41c. for No. 2, spot; 41½c. February; 42½c. March; Rejected, 37c. Rye steady at 79c.@81c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Fall at $1 50; $1 25@$1 27 for No. 3 Spring, fresh. Pork dull, unsettled, and lower; closed rather steady at $14 20@$14 25, spot; $14 37½, February; $14 90, March. Lard dull and lower at 8c.@9c., spot; 9c., February; 9¼c., March. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5⅜c.@5½c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Short Rib Middles; 7½c. for Short Clear Middles, loose, spot. Green Meats quiet and unchanged at 5¼c. for Shoulders. Hams, 20 lbs. average, 7¾c.; 18 lbs. do., 8⅛c. Dressed Hogs firm at $6 20@$6 25. Receipts—12,000 bbls. Flour, 158,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 15,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat firm and scarce at $1 58@$1 60. Corn firm at 60c.@64c. Oats firm at 46c.@50c. Rye quiet at 94c. Barley unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Pork quiet; held at $15 50. Lard quiet; held at 8⅞c.@9c. for Steam; 9½c.@9¼c. for Kettle. Bulk-meats easier at 6⅛c. for Shoulders, cash; 7c. buyer first half of May; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@7⅞c. Bacon quiet at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides. Green-meats—Season nearly over; sales of Shoulders, 14 lbs. average, at 5⅞c. Live Hogs steady at $5 10@$5 80 for shippers; $5 35@$5 50 for packers, the latter in extreme price; receipts, 4,200 Hogs; shipments, 1,500 Hogs. Whisky strong at 93c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The market for Wheat was stronger, with fair milling demand ... [illegible]

small lots, at 86c. Barley-Malt—Steady, with steady malting demand and small receipts; sales six cars No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms; one car Wisconsin, in bags, at $1 65, and five cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 80. Oats in moderate supply, with moderate demand; sales one car State at the Susquehanna Railroad Depot at 58c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Spring at $1 26@$1 28, closing at the inside price; No. 3 Fall, $1 45@$1 45½. Corn dull and lower at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track; 60c., in elevator; 61c., on this side; 63½c.@63¾c., March. Oats dull and lower at 43c.@42½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye higher at 86c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 98c. Provisions dull; only a limited jobbing demand. Dry-salted Meats may be quoted ⅛c. lower, but no movement in round lots. Green Meats sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c.@7½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon steady at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominally 8¾c., spot. Hogs quiet; Shippers, lower at $4 50@$4 80; Packers, $5@$5 40; bulk of sales at $5 15@$5.25. Cattle unchanged; sales of fair to good Texans at $3@$3 75; fair to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 Hogs, 1,200 Cattle.

TOLEDO, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 60 for No. 2 White Wabash; $1 53 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 49½@$1 50 for Amber Michigan; $1 53, February; $1 58½, March; $1 63½, April; No. 1 Red, $1 54; No. 2, $1 45; March, $1 53@$1 55. Corn in fair demand, and lower at 65c. for High Mixed; 65½c., February; 66½c., March; New, 63½c.; Low Mixed 63½c.@64c.; New, 62¾c.; no grade, 63c.; New, 60½c.@61c. Oats dull and declining at 48½c. for No. 1. Clover-seeds sold at $5 20. Dressed Hogs sold at $6 60@$6 65. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 26½ for No. 1; $1 23¼ for No. 2; February, $1 21¼; March, $1 27. Corn firm and in fair demand at 60c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Rye steady at 73½c. for No. 1. Barley steady at $1 52 for No. 2 Spring. Pork sold at $14 50@$15. Hams in pickle sold at 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; boxed Middles, 7⅝c.@8c. Lard firm at 9¼c. for Kettle; 8¾c.@9c. for Steam. Live Hogs steady at $5@$5 50. Dressed Hogs steady at $6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 70,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, and 25,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Flour steady; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales, 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60; choice White Canada held at $1 85. Corn quiet; nominally 80c. Barley dull; sales, 2,800 bushels Upper Lake Canada on private terms. Corn-meal, $1 65 for bolted and $1 60 for unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24@$25 ℔ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 15,800 bbls.; Wheat, 62,653 bushels; Corn, 51,375 bushels; Oats, 52,300 bushels; Barley, 7,600 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 40,211 bushels; Corn, 69,340 bushels; Oats, 51,800 bushels; Barley, 8,840 bushels. Flour firm; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 25. The Grain market was dull and inactive to-day; no sales were reported but prices were nominally firm and unchanged; Western prices were unfavorable.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 15.—Flour firmer; advancing tendency. Corn firm at 70c. for White and Mixed. Oats firm at 60c. for White; 55c. for Mixed. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork sold at $15@$15 50. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Lard sold at 9½c.@9¾c. for Tierce; 10c.@10¼c. for Keg; 9c. for Steam. Whisky sold at 97½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Petroleum—Refined, 13½c.@13¼c.; Crude, 10c. Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 72; White Spring, $1 69. Rye, 90c.@92c. Corn quiet, but firm; Yellow, old, 88c.; do., new, 82c.@85c. Oats in fair demand; White, 58c.@62c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged. Whisky, $1 02.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet, but firm and unchanged. Wheat unchanged and firm. Corn quiet, but firm; Southern White, 90c.@93c.; do. Yellow, 83c.@87c.; Mixed Western, 88c. Oats quiet, but firm; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western, 62c.@65c. Rye, $1. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee strong at 25c.@28c. Whisky firm at $1 02.

DETROIT, Jan. 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 64 for Extra; $1 57½ for No. 1 White. Corn dull and lower at 67c. for No. 1 Old. Oats dull and declining at 46½c. Hogs sold at $6 50. Clover-seed sold at $5 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 7,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.—Wheat dull; sales of No. 1 Red at 58c.; No. 2 do., $1 48. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed, 66c.@67c. for New. Oats, 50c. for New No. 1 State; 48c. for do. No. 2 do.; 51c. for White. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Corn active and higher, at 70c.@72c. Oats in good demand at 57c. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 40c. Resin firm at $2 10 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 80 for Hard; $2 80 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling, 16⅛c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 5,451 bales; gross receipts, 6,788 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,282 bales; coastwise, 2,216 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 3,000 bales; stock, 2,706 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 15.—Cotton quiet; demand light; Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,152 bales; gross receipts, 1,177 bales; exports, to France, 1,786 bales; coastwise, 2,203 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 64,275 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,139 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,325 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 67,748 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 15.—Cotton weak; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 5,162 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,819 bales; to France, 832 bales; coastwise, 238 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 103,195 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 15.—Cotton easier; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 3,360 bales; sales, 2,198 bales; stock, 109,247 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Commission of Appeals Calendar for Jan. 16.—Nos. 84, 85, 87, 88, 38, 55, 61, 69, 72, 74.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Lawrence, J.—1, Kimball vs. Grant; 12, Nettingham Manufacturing Company vs. Kent; 25, Wood vs. Glass et al.; 28, Mutual Life Insurance vs. Leland et al.; 80, In re Hogan; 81, In re Russell; 82, In re Read; 83, In re Pearsall; 89, Weejean vs. St. P. & P. C. R. Co.; 95, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 109, Ahern vs. Goodspeed; 115, In the matter, &c., Lagrave; 117, Pacharach vs. Lagrave; 117½, —— vs. ——; 137, Egbert vs. Crittenden, Jr.; 172, Farnham vs. Hamilton; 174, N. Y. Att. Pul. Co. vs. Van Quyl et al.; 175, Scranton vs. Union Navigation Company; 177, Childs vs. McCotter et al.; 178, Barston vs. Harnson, &c.; 182, Holbrook vs. Melien; 187, Hartman et al. vs. Smith, &c.; 189, In re Mahoney et al.; 194, Gawtsy, &c., vs. Baker, &c.; 197, Flandrow vs. Holland, Trustee; 199, Hurley vs. Second American Building Association.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Short causes—1479, Schaeffer et al. vs. Bacon et al.; 1617, Moore vs. Mayor, &c. of New-York; 1935, Nassau Bank vs. Frizelle; 2091, Smith vs. Webb; 2139, Smith et al. vs. Pettee et al.; 2159, Friedman et al. vs. Yerance; 2177, Schappert et al. vs. Horgan et al.; 2233, Hull vs. Harris et al.; 2277, Lee vs. Bellamy et al.; 2318, Mutual Bank vs. Bellamy et al.; 2327, Lee vs. Hurd et al.; 2437, Kerper vs. Wells; 2457, Dewel vs. Denckla et al.; 2630, Hall vs. Frank; 2731, Raynolds et al. vs. Hurry; 2753, Killeen et al. vs. Rocke; 2425, Coe vs. Hobby et al.; 289, McConnell et al. vs. Pyne; 1139, Fullerton vs. Charlick; 1183, Graham vs. McKenzie; 2067, Bruce et al. vs. Taylor et al.; 2185, Pomeroy et al. vs. Thimess; 2219, Hallgarten et al. vs. Burnheimer; 2257, Taylor vs. Mittnacht; 2287, Telfair et al. vs. Lasher; 2359, Butterfield et al. vs. Andrew; 2511, Waterbury vs. Mawn et al.; 2517, Murray et al. vs. Valentine et al.; 2555, Landman vs. Lee; 2575, American Exchange National Bank vs. Coleman et al.; 2719, Nottingham Manufacturing Company vs. Kent; 2735, Mowe et al. vs. Valentine et al.; 2751, Union Bank of Jersey City vs. Gardner; 2755, Averill vs. Williams; 2529, Keenan et al. vs. Waverly Paper Mills et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J. Short causes—868, Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge et al.; 1342, Mathey vs. Luga; 1480, Grumbacher et al. vs. McNamara; 1686, Van Brunt vs. Schmid et al.; 1724, Smith vs. Hodges; 1798, Claflin et al. vs. Elsberg et al.; 1982, Bowery National Bank vs. Colell, impleaded; 1998, Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago vs. Brownell; 2054, Ingraham vs. Meyer, &c.; 2172½, Pratt vs. Parker; 2276, Vogel et al. vs. Bass et al.; 2320, Haaf vs. Dubenst; 2414, Brewster vs. Manning; 2440, Gopsill vs. Decker et al.; 2490, Thompson et al. vs. Jewett; 2494, Stoker et al. vs. Smith et al.; 2522, Mills et al. vs. Kennard et al.; 2544, Von Stade vs. Sherman; 2546, Skinner vs. Beatty; 2560, Cardozo vs. Swords et al.; 2584, Corry vs. Ackerman; 2688, Cassedy vs. Davis; 2780, Morris et al. vs. Gaylord; 2794, Gawtry et al. vs. Baker et al.; 2820, Duffield et al. vs. Horton et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—1378, Wing vs. Chase; 1170, Burnham vs. Levy et al.; 1147, Stanton vs. Riley; 1359, Crowley vs. Seagrave; 1285, Bernstein vs. The American Steel Company, &c.; 649, Hays, Assignee, vs. Bishop; 1001, Gross et al. vs. Rinaldo; 1163, Fellows vs. Dickens et al.; 1299, Benton et al. vs. Wing et al.; 1300, Benton et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 1215, Ferdon vs. Kirwoney; 1268, Strong, Receiver, vs. New-York Laundry Manufacturing Company; 1336, Craig vs. Erdoni; 1305, Thurber et al. vs. Egan; 1382, Thurber et al. vs. Brady; 1414, Weiss vs. Homburg; 1233, Muller et al. vs. Fine; 1479, Gregory vs. Barnard; 1237, Castens et al. vs. Muller et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson, Larremore, JJ.—21, Gassler et al. vs. Scheiseller et al.; 31, Stoppani vs. Gottsberger; 83, Schiller vs. Weber; 121, Bauer vs. Fink; 71, Delmonico, Executor, vs. Koeppel; 320, Towle vs. Covert; 63, Willard vs. Peck, Jr.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—3067, Nebenzahl vs. Lowenstein; 3052, Breeze et al. vs. Metzger; 3196, Hoyt et al. vs. Stevens; 2252, Binney vs. Brennan; 2306, Vanderbilt vs. Gregory; 3148, Whitney vs. Burns; 3870, Tiffany et al. vs. Carpenter; 3694, Stuecks vs. Becker; 3302, Wastell vs. McCormick; 3208, Coddington et al. vs. Glacken; 3210, Dean vs. Bonabo; 3212, Remak vs. Lyons et al.; 3214, Dexter et al. vs. Lowenberg; 3216, Conway vs. McLeon; 3222, National Fire Insurance Company vs. Kundt et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McAdam, J.—2903, Holden vs. Mittnacht; 3137, Woodbridge et al. vs. Burkell; 1635, Mellick, Jr., vs. Deering; 3111, Pooral vs. Per. Block Paving Company; 3115, Gebhardt vs. Mather; 3805, Lichtenstein vs. Brown, ing; 4053, Thyson vs. Vitter; 3153, Waterman vs. Tanner; 3157, Todd vs. Delavan; 3159, Malcom vs. McClure; 3167, Noeggerath vs. Friedlander; 3168, Same vs. Same; 3171, Remshart vs. Theaker; 3173, Bornemann et al. vs. Knowles; 3175, Bisome vs. Kenney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—[illegible]

$277, Gansheimer vs. Obert et al.; $166, ... vs. Bovery; $185, Schulz vs. Lyon; ... Patent Packing Company of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.—132, —— vs. ——; 150, Price vs. Keys et al.; 151, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 154, Palmeter vs. Pindle; 95, —— vs. ——; 155, Candee, Assignee, vs. Kubler; 156, Mosselman et al. vs. Caen; 30, In the matter, &c. of Grats Nathan; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 158, Palen, Receiver, vs. Bushell et al.; 159, Hill et al. vs. McKensie et al.; 161, McDonald vs. The Mayor, &c.; 162, Tone, Executrix, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 163, Divers vs. The Mayor, &c.; 165, Oxley vs. King et al.; 166, Green vs. Trask; 167, Saltonstall vs. Lord; 168, Sinclair vs. Neill et al.; 169, Kelly et al. vs. Bernheimer et al.; 170, Wilson vs. Kerr; 171, Tenth National Bank vs. Darragh et al.; 172, English et al. vs. Riley; 173, Poor vs. Bowen; 174, Huston vs. Weber.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Rose Reilly, homicide; Pietro Steffani, Sorgenti Paolo, homicide; Sallie Bartholomew, homicide; John Keefe, manslaughter; John W. Crawford, Jesse Newman, Michael Pfortner, manslaughter; John Sharkey, manslaughter.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Calendar for Friday, the 16th day of January, 1874.—Bryan Farley, robbery; William Fenton, robbery; Edward Shields, robbery; Joseph Fritz, burglary; George Drostel, Edward Madlinger, arson; Patrick Flynn, burglary; Albert Burke, Kate Bren, receiving stolen goods; William Parker, felonious assault and battery; George Snyder, felonious assault and battery; James Donohue, grand larceny; Edward McNally, grand larceny; William Foster, grand larceny; John Frawley, grand larceny; Catharine Healey, Mary Drew, grand larceny; Robert McGuiness, Henry Maxwell, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Godden, larceny from the person; George Andrews, receiving stolen goods; John Connors, receiving stolen goods; Mary Gillespie, receiving stolen goods; Tennie C. Claflin, Victoria Woodhull, James H. Blood, libel.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Hamburger vs. Hamburger; decree of divorce granted.

Justice vs. Lang; motion granted and reference ordered.

Phinney vs. Thomas; application for injunction denied.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler; order settled and filed.

Durall vs. The New-York Gold Exchange; motion granted.

Jacobs vs. Berry et al.; complaint dismissed, with costs to each defendant.

Fischer vs. The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York et al.; motion for a reference granted.

Keller vs. Davison; Wilson vs. Wilson; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Lucas vs. Lucas; original exhibits must be attached.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Delancey vs. Stearns; Collins vs. Schultz; In the matter &c., New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Volkenbing vs. Quinn; Landsberg, &c. vs. Pietronskis; granted.

Cameron, &c., vs. Heim, &c.; granted as modified.

Gentle vs. Pauteanius; memorandum.

George, the Count Joannes, vs. Kopetsky; motion granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Robinson vs. Chittenden, &c.; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 192.—*Home Life Insurance Company vs. Dunn, Administratrix.*—Error to the First Judicial Court of Hamilton County, Ohio.—Dunn obtained a verdict against the company on a policy of life insurance in a Court of Common Pleas of the State. After judgment the company obtained an order for a new trial, under the laws of the State, allowing as of course upon security given. Before further proceedings the company petitioned for the removal of the cause to the United States Circuit Court, and it was so ordered, upon compliance with the Federal statute in such cases. The transcript having been filed in the Circuit Court, and the cause docketed within the proper time, the defendant here moved to dismiss the cause for want of jurisdiction, which motion was denied; and subsequently motion was made for leave to file an amended petition in that court, and the order was granted and the petition was filed, and is now there pending. Thereupon the administratrix (defendant in error) filed a petition in error in the District Court of the County, and obtained a reversal of the judgment. The company then applied to the Superintendent of the State for leave to file a petition in error to reverse the order of the District Court, but the order was refused, and, in effect, the judgment of the District Court was affirmed. A second trial was then had in the Common Pleas Court, and resulted as before, in favor of the administratrix. The writ of error to this court maintains that the decision was against the right of the company to have the cause removed to the Circuit Court, under the Federal statute, and it is contended that the whole proceeding below was error.

Morrill, Hoadley, and Johnson for plaintiff in error; W. H. Standish for defendant.

No. 196.—*Cook et al. vs. Tullis.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—This was a proceeding by the assignees of Homans, a bankrupt, to recover the proceeds of a note for $7,000, secured by a mortgage claimed to have been transferred by the bankrupt to Tullis for the purpose of giving him a preference over other creditors, and, consequently, in violation of the provisions of the Bankrupt act.

Homans & Co., being bankers, received securities from Tullis for safe keeping, and shortly before their failure had $6,000 of his in United States bonds thus on deposit; and Homans, without the knowledge of Tullis, took the bonds from the envelope containing them and appropriated them to his own use, placing this note and a mortgage securing it in their stead, the note being owned by Homans, and by him indorsed in blank, and, therefore, transferred by delivery. The court below found that when the substitution was made Homans was solvent; and upon his testimony, that when he made it he intended it as a bona fide transfer, and so afterward treated and regarded it. The transfer was therefore sustained. It is here asserted that Tullis did not know of the transfer until after Homan's insolvency, and that he could not therefore receive it without a violation of the statute; and for this reason, it is urged, the decree should be reversed.

Hoadly & Johnson for appellant; Morrill, Jordan & Williams for appellees.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Donohue and Daniels.

DOCK RENT.

Cushman vs. Daniels et al.—This was an appeal by writ of certiorari from a decision by Judge Quinn, of the First District Court. It appeared that defendants, who are agents of a line of canal-boats, paid "rent" at the rate of $50 a month to plaintiff for a portion of Pier No. 4 East River, of which plaintiff was lessee, and on which defendants had offices. In 1873, defendants refusing to pay the "rent," plaintiff brought proceedings to dispossess them. On the hearing, while plaintiff insisted that the $50 a month was for "rent," defendants insisted that it was not, but was paid for "superintending their boats." Judge Quinn granted the warrant to dispossess as now appealed from, holding that the existence of the relation of landlord and tenant between the parties had been established. In the argument of the appeal it was contended on the part of the appellants that the wharves are public property, and no portion thereof could be occupied for any purpose other than that of loading and discharging vessels, for which only the statutory wharfage could be charged; that if beyond this there was any renting, as was claimed in this case, it was void. On the other side it was argued that the Dougan charter gave lessees the right to not only receive wharfage, but rent also for the use of the pier. Decision reserved.

Denis McMahan for appellants; Mr. Benedict opposed.

MARINE COURT—JURY TERM—PART II.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

DISMISSAL OF A SUIT FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

William B. O'Brien vs. Daniel M. Keeler.—Defendant having been appointed assignee in bankruptcy, sent officers to take possession of the property. Plaintiff, who had charge of the property, as the agent of one McArdle, refused to surrender it, and was subsequently arrested on the charge of resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty. The evidence of plaintiff failing to identify the defendant directly with causing the arrest, defendant's counsel moved for a dismissal of the complaint, which was granted.

Mr. Patterson, for plaintiff; Frederick Smyth, for defendant.

TRIAL OF HYNES FOR SHOOTING MILNE.

The trial of Benjamin Hynes, who is charged with shooting at and wounding Charles Milne, Warden of the Hospital for the Crippled, whom he accused of cruelly beating his little son, was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The defense was proceeded with, and additional testimony was given in support of the theory that the prisoner was insane at the time of the shooting. Enos Bradley testified that he is employed in the office of a morning paper; that some days before the shooting the prisoner called at the office. He had a little boy with him, and he showed the marks of a beating on the child's face. He seemed excited, and was constantly talking about the poor child. Thomas Levy deposed that he was formerly in partnership with Hynes in the cigar business, but was obliged to separate from him in consequence of his eccentricity. Among other eccentricities he had a theory about medicated cigars, which he believed would be effectual in the cure of rheumatism. When witness heard him talk in this way he told him he was crazy. Benjamin Hynes, the crippled boy, who it was alleged was beaten, was lifted to the stand and sworn. The boy is but eight years old. He testified that when his father called to see him at the hospital he told him how Dr. Milne had beaten him for attempting to set fire to the place, although it was not he who did it. When he told his father that he had black and blue marks upon him, the prisoner said: "Oh, my poor boy!" and carried him down stairs. Dr. Breckles, one of the Tombs physicians, and Dr. Van Geren, of Brooklyn, were examined in support of the theory of temporary insanity. The defense then rested, and the District Attorney, in rebuttal, called Sergt. Armstrong, of the Forty-second street Station, who testified that when the prisoner was brought in he said: "I am not insane. I deliberately loaded that pistol and went to the hospital to shoot the Warden. I intended to cripple him and let him have practical experience of what a cripple's feelings are." Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury, Judge Brady summed up. The jury retired shortly before 4 o'clock, and after an absence of about an hour and a half, Judge Brady learned that one of their number was unwell, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. The jury were summoned into court, and the foreman, having stated that there was no prospect of their agreeing, they were discharged. The prisoner was remanded.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALLER THAN BABEL.—THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for this week contains a full page engraving of the One Thousand Feet Centennial Tower to be erected in Philadelphia.

To be had at all the news-stands, and at the office of the publishers, No. 37 Park row.

DANCING.

A. [illegible]
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING
[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—SARATOGA—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE WILLARD SKIFF—ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FEMME DE FEU—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON AND PARIS—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN—The Vokes Troupe.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC—The Piccaninnies—Afternoon and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Dr. Jay Villiers—"Eccentric People."

LYRIC HALL.—MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM—(Allegory.)

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

Notwithstanding the reports circulated yesterday in some quarters, the President has not yet sent in a new nomination for the office of Chief Justice. We have no doubt that his third selection will be one acceptable to the people. In the meantime, the Democratic papers need not go on deluding themselves with the idea that the Republican Party is "hopelessly estranged" from the President. When he is led into an error by bad advisers, the party remonstrates, but it does not believe that he has done any intentional wrong—still less that the Democrats could give us a better man. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," said the wise man; and if any members of the Republican Party protest against an act of the President, it is because they think highly of him and desire to preserve his popularity with the nation at large. From all that we can learn with regard to the recent nominations, they were prompted by men whose advice the President may readily be excused for taking. He is not, as the Democratic papers allege, false to the Republican Party, or to the people. We, who have condemned the late nominations, believe as firmly as ever that the President means to do what is right—and it would be very strange if he never made a mistake. We have no idea upon whom his choice will ultimately fall for Chief Justice, but we are confident that if he will follow the dictates of his own good sense, there will be no further mistake made. The Democrats need not flatter themselves that they can produce any ill-will between the Republican Party and the President.

On Tuesday next the voters of the Twenty-first District will be called upon to elect a member of Assembly in place of the fugitive GENET, and it is to be hoped they will now take care to choose an honest and capable representative. The Republicans of the district have afforded them an opportunity to do so in presenting Mr. HORATIO P. ALLEN as a candidate. Mr. ALLEN is a lawyer of excellent repute in the profession, and his character in every respect is without blemish. By electing him the district will secure an able and faithful member. The Republicans, at least, should not fail to vote for him, and thus do all in their power to remove the disgrace which is now resting upon the district.

Mayor HAVEMEYER appears to have finished the document he calls his message, and we have a promise that it shall be inflicted on the Common Council on Monday next. The Mayor has been engaged so long on this message that it is fair to suppose he has been engaged in endeavoring to justify such appointments as MATSELL and QUINN. It is time he gave the public his reasons for making these appointments. It certainly could not have been fitness for the places, for if his nominees have any merits whatever which entitle them to public respect, Mr. HAVEMEYER has sole knowledge of them, and, in justice to his favorites and himself, he should state what they are. If he remains silent on this subject, he will give the public just cause to infer that he knew these men to be totally unfit for positions of public trust, but, nevertheless, insisted upon disgracing the City by putting them in important positions.

We adverted about a year ago to the slow industrial progress of California, showing that in ten years her development in mechanical and mining industry had remained stationary. The statistics for 1873 show a somewhat improved state of things. The production of the precious metals amounted last year to $68,000,000, being an increase for the year of about $10,000,000, chiefly, according to the *Alta*, in Comstock-Nevada silver. Considering that about 90,000 persons in California are identified with mining pursuits, the production hardly warrants, even yet, the expenditure of energy which it absorbs. In agriculture, however, there is a repetition of the gratifying evidences of progress to which we previously alluded. In this direction lies the real prosperity of the Pacific Slope, and though the persons connected with agriculture number but half those engaged in mining, the yield of California farms is already greater than that of her mines. In wheat alone, California exported $21,000,000 worth last year, being an increase of $10,000,000 over 1872. Considering that the agricultural area of the State is 89,000,000 acres, 40,000,000 of which are fit for the plow, these figures ought to be dwarfed by the returns of the next few years.

An old story appears to be repeated in the troubles now brewing in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, which threaten a protracted suspension of coal mining. From the accounts which have reached us, it seems that the movement to force a general strike began in Schuylkill County and with the Reading corporation, in a reduction of twenty-five cents in the basis. It was supposed from experience that the miners would not submit, and that the striking infection would spread to the other counties. These expectations have been justified by the event, for the miners of Luzerne have agreed to strike, and a general suspension of mining is deemed to be certain. It is noticeable that the suspension in Luzerne is not to resist a reduction in the basis, for none has been threatened, but to gain an advance. It was always difficult to give any good reason for the mining troubles in the anthracite regions, and the task is more difficult now than on any previous occasion. But it is not hard to see what the end is to be. Many thousands of men will remain idle until their families are starving, and then they will go to work again, without disputing the terms. Meantime, coal will become dear, and the rich corporations, which seem to have encouraged the strike, will become richer. These strikes have always ended in the same way.

Although Mr. WEED, Mr. BEEBE, and other Democrats did all in their power to prevent action, the Assembly has already earned a title to public respect by ordering the more important constitutional amendments to a third reading. The articles which have been adopted include the legislative and executive reforms which are so essential to the proper administration of State affairs. For the gratifying progress which has been made in this important matter the people are chiefly indebted to Speaker HUSTED and Mr. PRINCE, who have pushed the amendments forward as the most important business of the session, and by shrewd management have been able to thwart the Democratic purpose of defeating this reform by dilatory motions and puerile objections. We hope the Republican Senators will show equal nerve and skill in dealing with this matter. The Democrats in the Senate have also evinced an uncompromising hostility to the amendments, and the majority should now proceed to act upon them without any regard for the wishes of their opponents. The Legislature is as fully prepared now to act intelligently upon these amendments as it will be at the end of the session, and they should all be approved without any further delay.

A stroke of real business was done in the House yesterday. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed without amendment, just as it came from the committee. This bill is remarkable for two things—the extent to which economy has been practiced, and the direction the economy has taken. The entire amount appropriated is but sixteen and a half millions. This is fully 3½ millions less than the average annual appropriations for the last five or six years, and is within a million as low as the appropriation for 1859. It is true the House has passed, and the Senate, with a slight amendment, has concurred in, a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the navy; and this amount covers a certain part of the usual annual expenditures, but only a very small part. The annual appropriation is still very low. It was agreed, however, on both sides of the House, that the Secretary of the Navy would "cut his garment according to the cloth" allowed him by Congress. The reduction of naval appropriations is principally in the direction of cutting off what have been regarded as the political expenditures of the department. The estimate for every navy-yard was unsparingly pruned to the amount of forty per cent. The only branch of expenditure that was left substantially untouched was that for repairs, the committee believing that that, at least, could not be safely reduced.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday furnished a fresh argument in favor of the consolidation of the City and County Government by voting down the resolution providing that all County work and supplies over the value of $100 should be given out by contract to the lowest bidder. The limit may have been somewhat low, but the principle is one of the most necessary that can be imposed on a municipal administration acting under so few checks as ours. Whatever the labor agitators may think of the matter—and their opposition to the contract system is universal—the plan of employing labor directly by the City, and ordering supplies without open competition, is a demoralizing one for both the giver and the receiver. It has been in the past the fruitful source of jobbery, favoritism, and petty political intrigue. Neither the Aldermen nor the heads of departments appear to have sufficient fortitude to resist the clamor against contract work, and it is time they should act on the knowledge that the labor agitators represent but a small fraction of the community, and that the true interests of working men themselves demand as thorough a divorce as possible between labor and local politics.

It is not encouraging to see that the number of bills for the benefit of private persons and corporations introduced into the Legislature bids fair to be as large as that of any preceding season. Members probably consider it a part of the duty which they owe to their district to assume the paternity of any such measure sent them by their friends or constituents. It is quite possible to push this principle too far. In introducing a bill to the Legislature, a member assumes before the people at large a well-defined responsibility for its scope and character. If he wants to make a creditable "record," he should be as resolute in refusing to have anything to do with bills whose purposes can be attained under existing laws, as he would be in disowning all connection with bills containing palpable attempts at jobbery.

UNEQUAL TAXES.

Probably there are few subjects on which there is stronger feeling and less intelligent opinion than on local or State taxation. Every tax-payer has certain deeply-seated impressions as to the justice and policy, or the injustice and impolicy, of the particular tax that comes out of his pocket. But as to the principles which should control taxation, and which alone can make it actually equal, and proportion it to the ability of the citizen to pay it, there is only a hazy idea. There is no single class of property the taxation of which is not condemned by a great part of the public, and strongly approved by some other part; and what is singular is that both those who condemn and those who approve, though generally influenced by what they suppose to be their own interests, often go directly against them.

One difficulty in the way of an intelligent public opinion on the subject of taxation is that, while every man is more or less irritated by what he knows to be inequality in the taxes he pays himself, there is no really sound system of taxation, in our country, with which the public can be made familiar. Yet there are certain facts, to which we have from time to time called attention in these columns, and which Mr. DAVID A. WELLS has summarized and reinforced in the January number of the *Atlantic*, which will, sooner or later, compel a complete revision of our system of State taxation. And here, we may remark, that in this country there are but two kinds of taxation, distinguished as to the Government by which the taxes are levied. One is that authorized by the Federal Government. The other is that authorized by the States. What are generally described as municipal and county taxes are, in reality, taxes authorized only by the State, under certain uniform laws. Whatever variety there may be as between the taxes paid in the cities and those paid in the country comes either from the difference in the kinds of property owned in city and country, or, in most cases, from the different methods of applying Assessment laws. All taxation which is not Federal is State, and the injustice, waste, and inefficacy which characterize the latter can only be remedied by the State Legislatures.

But, as we have said, there are certain facts which will ultimately compel the State Legislatures to take this matter in hand, whether they are inclined to do so or not. The most important of these facts is that the Federal and State courts are practically withdrawing from taxation a large part of the nominally taxable property of the country. Thus Mr. WELLS shows that by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, the several States are forbidden to tax, first, imported goods in their original packages in the hands of importers; second, United States bonds or other Federal instrumentalities; third, any vessels in the ports of the States, not registered in some port of the same State; fourth, bills of lading given for goods transported from one State to another; and fifth, railroad bonds, though issued in the State where owned, or even situated outside the State. In addition to these distinct denials by the United States Supreme Court of the power of a State to tax, there are numerous decisions of State courts going to establish the general principle that for purposes of taxation all property must be subject to the laws of the State where it actually is, and not to the laws of the State where its owner is. Mr. WELLS also comments at length on a decision made by the Supreme Court of California in May last, to which we referred at the time, declaring the illegality of a tax on bonds and mortgages, as contrary to a provision of the State Constitution which requires all taxes to be uniform and equal. The court reasoned that a tax on mortgages was in reality a second tax on the land mortgaged, and therefore a source of inequality and of injustice. That this decision will be found by those who examine the operation of a tax on bonds and mortgages to be based on a very plausible interpretation of the facts, there is little doubt. Indeed, we do not believe there is any room for question that, were taxes collected as required by law, a tax on mortgages would be a second tax on the estate covered by the mortgage. Yet this source of taxation, under our present system, is a very important one. Mortgages held in the county where they are given are the only kind of personal property that can be readily and unerringly traced. If the law announced in California should obtain in other States—and it well may—we should see a very large part of the taxable property of the country stricken from the assessment rolls.

Our readers can readily see that the courts are gradually taking out of the hands of the Legislatures many kinds of property which the law requires to be taxed. It is steadily becoming more and more the case that only real estate bears the burden of taxation. Official statements already show that, in proportion to their real value, real estate pays four times as much as personal property. That is to say, the real property being, as a matter of fact, about equal in value in this State to the personal property, pays four-fifths of the taxes, and personal property pays but one-fifth. And the tendency of recent judicial decisions on the subject is to exempt constantly-increasing classes of personal property, and to proportionately add to the burden of the owners of real estate. This condition of affairs is so palpably unjust that it cannot continue. Every year adds to the number of those who feel keenly its inequality and wrong. Sooner or later, the law-making power must seek some practicable remedy. We shall not now undertake to say what that remedy may be. But a set of tax laws which takes the expenses of Government out of the pockets of one class of property-owners, and leaves another class nearly as large to go substantially free, ought not to be, and will not be, long tolerated.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

GIACOMO ANTONELLI, a man who has filled a large space in modern history, is said to be dying at Rome. With him will expire a policy and a tradition whose influence indeed is practically at an end, but which it is difficult to regard as aught but a living force while ANTONELLI survives to wield it. Papal diplomatists there are and will be after the supple Cardinal has departed, but the race of Papal statesmen dies with him, for the temporal power has shrunk to the lordship over a couple of palaces, a villa, and half a dozen gardens; and the States of the Church have passed into history as irrevocably as the Empire of CHARLEMAGNE. It is when the fortunes of the Papacy are at their lowest ebb that the Holy See has been most tenacious of its temporal dominion. It is a hundred years ago since PIUS VI. died in exile, because of his adhesion to the principle that he regarded the quality of a territorial Prince more highly than that of head of the Church, and felt bound to act accordingly. PIUS IX., through all his tribulations, has apparently prescribed the same rule for himself, and his Cardinal Secretary of State has consequently been nearly as important a personage as the Pope during the troubled quarter of a century that began with 1848, and ended with the Italian occupation of Rome.

The policy of the Holy See in matters spiritual has usually been ascribed to the controlling influence of the General of the Jesuits, or "Black Pope," as the Romans call him. The statecraft of the Vatican has unquestionably been directed, during all but the entire Pontificate of PIO NONO, by the "Red Pope," Cardinal ANTONELLI. If the chief of the Jesuits has been the Aaron holding up the one hand of the Pope, his trusty Minister has been the Hur who sustained the other. And a pretty mess the trio—black, white, and red Popes—have made between them. This steadfast holding up of hands—the perpetual *non possumus* attitude of the Papacy—has not only failed to discomfit the Amalekites who had an eye to the patrimony of St. Peter, but has been their chief encouragement to persevere till all the sham, and oppression, and crime fostered under the civil government of Roman priests had been swept from the face of the earth.

ANTONELLI was born a few centuries too late. He would have been a commanding figure in any age when the foundations of the Papacy were unshaken, and when the ecclesiastical statecraft of the middle ages had not fallen into utter contempt. He started as fairly with the tide of liberal progress as the new Pope himself. He was probably less afraid than his master of the popular outbreak in 1848, and he had probably the chief credit of drafting the liberal *statuto* or Constitution of the year of revolution. Events proved too strong for him, which is another way of saying that he lacked the originality and force of intellect to make events bow to his will. He tried hard to fill the double rôle of Cardinal and political reformer, but he ended by yielding to the pressure of the clergy, and turned his back from that day upon the cause of the people. When French bayonets had opened up to the Papal Court a way back to Rome, ANTONELLI made the subjects of the Pope feel the penalties of revolution. He reorganized the Government with a vengeance, and in crushing out every remnant of popular freedom, thought he was binding a State for all time to the chair of St. Peter, when, in truth, he was only straining the cords with a tension that ended in snapping them. ANTONELLI'S severity frightened even the inner circle of Papal advisers, and elicited repeated remonstrances from foreign Powers. But the Pope stuck to the servant who had been faithful according to his lights, and as Romagna, Umbria and the Marches, and, finally, the patrimony of St. Peter and Rome itself slipped from their allegiance to the Holy See, a common policy and common misfortune had too closely united the Pope and his Secretary of State for the connection to be severed by aught but death.

The Church of Rome was a democratic institution in its best days, and it is a curious contradiction that while the policy embodied in ANTONELLI is a crowning proof of how thoroughly it has fallen away from that type, his career shows that the princes of the Church may still spring from the people. It is true that according to the veracious VAPEREAU he descends from an ancient family of Romagna which, "in its alternate periods of splendor and of ruin, counts among its members lawyers, historians, and highway robbers." But the father of ANTONELLI was simply a wood-cutter, and it was by sheer force of talent that he commended himself first to the favor and confidence of GREGORY XVI., and then of his successor, PIUS IX. He was a great master of that greatest of all the arts of affability—Italian politeness—and no man knew better how to translate the objurgations of an alarming encyclical like that of 1864 into language of most pacific intention to all the courts of Europe. He had an exceptionally difficult part to play, and if he played it with indifferent success, so far as results are concerned, it was less his fault than that of the ages before him that had rendered Papal policy too rigid a thing to bend, and too oppressive to be saved from breakage.

THE DAILY TORTURE.

If the Legislature were to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the practical investigation of the facilities for City transit afforded to New-Yorkers by the street railroad companies, it would not be difficult to secure the reform in this matter which is so urgently needed. In that case, the one hundred and sixty members would in a single day obtain by personal experience such convincing proofs of the annoyances, discomforts, and hardships to which we are all subjected every day, that they would pass a bill putting an end to them without the slightest hesitation. We have no ill-will to our legislators, and if we did, we should still strive to remember the constitutional provision that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. But, for the sake of obtaining the greatest good for the greater number, we wish they could be compelled to undergo for the brief period of one day what all our citizens must constantly endure. But as it is possible the Legislature will not proceed in a body to this City for this purpose, our City members should take care to represent the evils under which we labor. Let them speak from personal experience, which is always most eloquent, and their words are sure to be convincing.

Between the hours of 7 and 10 in the morning, and 3 and 7 in the afternoon, there is no chance of exaggerating any of the outrages to which the public are exposed on our street railroads. In the morning it is not, perhaps, so bad, for only men are compelled to endure these hardships. They are, to be sure, men upon whose labors families are dependent, and this cramming and suffocation at the beginning of the day not only unfits them for its duties, but each experience of the kind helps to destroy their health. Yet they are men, and their sufferings do not excite much sympathy. In the afternoon, the scenes in the cars are much more distressing. In the earlier hours an overworked man of business enters one of these vehicles at the down-town terminus, and is fortunate enough to secure a seat. Within a short distance all the seats are filled, and as the car proceeds up town it begins to fill with ladies returning from shopping, and children going home from school. Cars can be seen any day on any of the avenues above Fourteenth street with every inch of standing-room occupied by women and children, while the conductor busies himself in pushing them more closely together, and in announcing to each new comer that there is "plenty of room."

Later in the day matters are even worse. Laborers and shop-girls, exhausted by the toil of the day, are then returning to their homes, and not one of them is able to make the journey in comfort. The few who are able to obtain seats can hardly be congratulated, for they are trodden or sat upon until the car becomes like a den of the Inquisition. Those who sit, and those who stand clinging to the straps suspended from the roof of the car, or maintain a perpendicular attitude by being wedged between their fellow-passengers, are equally exhausted by the hardships they are compelled to undergo. Every evening, cars can be found on the main lines containing over fifty persons jammed into a space which will contain only twenty-two with comfort, and a large proportion of the surplus number are young girls who work hard all day. On the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Avenue and Broadway lines these evils can be seen in their most aggravated form. Any legislator who has any doubt on the matter need only stand half an hour on any of these thoroughfares to become convinced that the citizens of New-York are packed in the street cars with less regard for comfort, health, and decency than were the animals in butcher-carts before Mr. BERGH achieved a reform in their behalf.

The remedy for the evils from which we suffer so greatly must be applied by the Legislature. This overcrowding must be stopped by law, for it is useless to expect that the companies will put an end to it of their own accord. There is no danger that a law of this kind would compel any one to walk who desires to ride, for the companies would take care to provide cars enough to accommodate all the travel. Instead of the cars being three, two, one, or even half a block apart, they would follow each other at intervals short enough to give everybody a chance to ride comfortably. There is no hardship to the companies in a law of this character. There is an implied contract between the company and each passenger that a seat is to be provided for the fare paid, and there can be no injustice in compelling the companies to meet their legal obligations fairly and fully. The fare on all the roads is large enough to justify the public in demanding ample accommodation. On Mr. VANDERBILT'S Fourth avenue road, where ladies are perhaps subjected to the most annoyance from overcrowding, additional care has been taken that the public shall not get the worth of their money. A fare of six cents is demanded to all points below Forty-second street, and eight cents to all points above that street. Nobody knows where Mr. VANDERBILT gets any legal authority for these extortions, and when the Legislature enters upon the work of reforming our street railroads, this matter should not be forgotten. And this work should not be delayed, much less avoided. In no way can the Legislature so greatly serve public interests in this City as by enacting a law to compel the street railroad companies to respect the rights of the people. The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. WACHNER in the Assembly, imposing a fine of $50 on the companies for each passenger taken up for whom a seat is not provided, should be so amended as to furnish the means for its strict enforcement, and then passed.

SIX NIGHTS ON AN ICE-FIELD.

With the details of the adventures of a portion of the *Polaris* crew on an ice-floe in the Arctic regions still fresh in the memory of our readers, they are not likely to be very much startled by the announcement that two men have survived six days of starvation and terror on a floating ice-field in Saginaw Bay. The story of these persons, and the incidents connected with their disappearance, is nevertheless deeply interesting. On the 31st of December they left their wives and children at Bay City, Mich., for a brief vacation, which was to be spent in fishing and shooting. Having reached a favorable spot on the bay shore, they took to the ice, and had spent several hours in spearing fish, when it was suddenly discovered that the ice had parted. They endeavored to escape, but found the gulf too wide to be passed over in safety. The mass of ice soon began to drift, and carried them many miles from the shore. A man named RUNDELL, who had succeeded in reaching a place of safety, instead of calling for help and going to their assistance, turned his back upon them and never rested a moment until he arrived at his home. Indeed, to such an extent was he "demoralized" by excitement, that it is said he even abandoned his own companion to his fate. The two men finding themselves thus cut off, immediately set about the work of shoving a raft on to the ice, and succeeded in getting on it, with their weight, and handy enough to enable them to pole themselves ashore upon it with their spears. The water beneath them was then but eight feet deep. Although they labored with all their might, the wind blew the ice-field into deeper water before they could disconnect themselves from it. On the third day one of the men, while crossing from one ice-cake to another in a hand-sleigh, went down between them, and would have been drowned but for the spear of his companion, with which he was drawn out of the water. Not till the fourth night did they try to get a little sleep. While rolled in blankets in front of their hand-sleighs, they were wakened by the cracking of the ice within two feet of them, and had barely time to remove further away when the place on which they had been sleeping also cracked and gave way. After that, sleep was not again thought of. On the fifth night, the wind had so acted upon the ice that it was reduced to a thickness of three inches. Holes were constantly breaking in it. The castaways had almost despaired of life, when the wind changed, and the ice began to close. On the seventh day they discovered, to their joy, that the hard frost of the previous night had made an avenue of escape. Shortly afterward, they were espied by a kind-hearted Indian, who, at the risk of his own life, crossed the new ice in a handsleigh, and rescued them. From the time of the parting of the ice from the shore until their deliverance they had had only one meal, and that consisted of raw fish. In spite of this fact, however, they were able to walk to a farm-house, where they were cared for.

If the story ended here the people of Bay City would have occasion only for rejoicing. Unluckily, however, there is another side to it, and that is of a very melancholy character. Shortly after the report was circulated that two men had been carried out into Saginaw Bay upon a cake of ice, six of the bravest and most generous-hearted men of the neighborhood, nearly all married and fathers of families, procured a fishing-boat and immediately began to search for them. On the first night out it is supposed that they encountered a heavy gale and were capsized, inasmuch as the boat has since been found close to the shore, bottom upward. For some time subsequent to the finding of the boat, it was thought that the men had succeeded in getting on the ice, but after days went by without intelligence of them, this was given up, and they are now mourned as lost. The people of Bay City, of course, may be depended upon to show, in a substantial manner, their appreciation of the act which brought sorrow and desolation to six happy homes. The life-saving and other benevolent societies will find this case worthy of their attention, and for humanity's sake it is to be hoped that between the different sources the families of the dead heroes will be liberally provided for.

THE JERSEY CITY MATRICIDE.

It is charitable, perhaps, to suppose that the young man who, on Wednesday evening, in Jersey City, murdered his mother, was insane. It is not less just, however, to demand that he shall be punished in such a way as to make insanity of this sort less prone to bloodshed. As he will be tried in New-Jersey, he is tolerably sure to receive justice. The atrocity of the crime is so great and so exceptional that few will believe a sane man capable of it. It is well to remember, nevertheless, that insanity has degrees, and that mental aberration to a very extreme stage is usually accompanied by a sense of right and wrong. It is time that the sort of insanity which is held to involve a general immunity to murder should be treated much as the law treats intoxication—itself a species of insanity. We may feel compassion for the man who is hanged for a crime he perpetrated in a moment of aberration, but we must beware of the maudlin sympathy which finds in that aberration a reason for remitting the punishment which the law imposes. Comparatively few murders, in all probability, are committed when the mind is in its normal condition, and, so long as the law makes hanging the penalty of murder, it is better that one absolutely insane murderer should be hanged than that ninety-nine partly insane persons should be stimulated to murder by his escape. The general good ought to be paramount to any individual interest.

We have certainly no desire to prejudice the case of this unhappy young man, whose trial, we trust, will be to the full as fair and impartial as "Jersey justice" gives us the right to expect. But there seems to be no doubt of his guilt, and little doubt that insanity will be set up as his defense. It is a defense which, even though duly made, has too long been accepted without question. When cold-blooded assassins like SCANNELL escape on this plea, it is time to inquire into its merits.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FISHERIES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 15.—There have been busy times the past two weeks in fitting away the Western Banks fishing fleet on halibut voyages. About forty vessels have already sailed, and a few more are nearly ready. The fishing business this season will be as extensively prosecuted as ever, notwithstanding the many severe losses of 1873. New vessels have been purchased and others contracted for to take the place of the vessels lost. The number of vessels engaged in the Western Banks halibut fishery will be from forty-five to fifty, against thirty-five last year. The new catch of George's Banks will be much inquired after, as the market is nearly stripped. The very few on hand are held at $5 25. About 6,000 barrels of mackerel comprise the stock on the market, which is light for the season, and these are fast being disposed of at an advance on last month's quotations. Late caught Bay No. 1 mackerel are held at $15@16 per barrel. During the last week three of the halibut fleet arrived with medium fares. Sales were made on Monday at eighteen cents per pound for white, and ten cents for gray, by the trip. An active season is expected in all branches of the fishery.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Jan. 15.—At a meeting of the boards of Bowdoin College, to-day, Charles H. Smith, late tutor in Yale College, was elected Professor of Mathematics in place of Prof. Rockwood. Ex-President Hopkins, of Williams College, was elected to fill, provisionally, the chair of Mental and moral Philosophy. The department of engineering is placed on a permanent basis, and a determination was expressed to secure $50,000 for its endowment. At a subsequent convention of the boards it was decided to further endow the college and hold it up to its present standard, and $31,000 were pledged on the sheet by the members of the boards. The prospects of the college were never more encouraging.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Taunton Branch Railroad Company here to-day it was unanimously voted to accept the proposal made by the New-Bedford Railroad Company to consolidate with the latter on the basis that [illegible]

THE LATE CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

Mr. Charles Astor Bristed died yesterday at Washington. His death was sudden, although his health had for some time not been good, and he was not without some anticipation that his life was about to close. A fortnight since he wrote a characteristic letter of mingled whimsicality and gloom to a friend in this City, expressing some concern as to what would be thought of him after he was gone; his chief care seeming to be that he should be remembered kindly. To other reputation than that which is won by manliness of character and good nature, he seemed indifferent. This was characteristic of the man. With native ability and acquirements that placed him far above the average rank of successful contributors to the current literature of the day, he was little jealous of his literary reputation, although earnest and constant in his efforts for the cause of the higher literature. To many readers of THE TIMES his name as a man of letters may be almost unknown; but very few of them, or of those of the *Galaxy Magazine*, will not hear with regret that "Carl Benson" is no more. Under that name he has been a constant and highly-prized correspondent of THE TIMES almost since the week of its first publication. It was the name chosen by him as the signature of his lighter writings, those in which he dealt with occasional subjects—the follies of the day, questions of the minor morals, and the major comforts which concern so much the everyday happiness of all the world, and in the thorough understanding and right ordering of which he took a constant and an active interest.

Mr. Bristed was a New-Yorker by birth and family associations, and in this City he passed his earlier years. Of New-England stock on the side of his father, who was an Episcopal clergyman, he was, through his mother, a grand-son of John Jacob Astor, a portion of whose wealth he inherited. With an enviable social position, strong inclination for society, and an almost equal liking for manly sports, he resisted all temptations to a gay and dissipated or even merely fashionable life, and after graduating at Yale, he matriculated at Cambridge, England, where he took his second degree in 1845, and throughout his life he was a student. Regarded even from the higher point of view, his acquirements were large. He was almost a great scholar. In the Greek and Latin languages, and in general philology, he had no superior and few equals among the non-professional men of letters of his time and country. His controversy with that eminent Greek scholar, the late Prof. Felton, of Cambridge, attracted the attention of literary circles throughout the country. It was conducted on both sides with not a little of that asperity which seems unfortunately to be an inevitable attendant upon all disputes about linguistic particles and those airy nothings—words; very minute critical scholarship and a profound knowledge of Greek literature were exhibited on both sides; and when, after a long and bitter discussion, the disputants and their partisans stood just where they were when the contest began, it was generally admitted that the young New-Yorker had borne himself with credit in the face of so redoubtable and mature an adversary. Mr. Bristed took part in the proceedings of the Philological Conventions, where the papers read by him always commanded respectful attention, and he was also a critical contributor to the *North American Review*. To *Fraser's Magazine*, in England, he was also for a long time a contributor, and also to the remarkable volumes of *Cambridge Essays*, written by Alumni of the venerable English University where he took his second degree. A volume with the characteristically whimsical title, *Pieces of a Broken-down Critic*, was one of the fruits of those constant although incidental labors.

Mr. Bristed's widest literary reputation was, however, obtained by his *Five Years in an English University*, in which he told the story of his Cambridge life, garnishing it with the reflections which such a life could hardly fail to excite in a thoughtful and scholastic young man of American birth and breeding, who to his love of literature added a candor and independence of mind which are unfortunately even less common than strong literary tastes. The manliness of this book, and its humor, gave it a charm that won it readers and its author admirers among those who were particularly interested in the details of college life. Very notable in it was the confession that he found that he could not afford a certain style of living and studying upon which he had set out, and which he therefore gave up for one less costly. This from an American, and the grandson of the wealthiest American merchant at that time known to fame, was singular. But it was very characteristic of the man. Mr. Bristed's absolute independence of character was even more remarkable than his general culture and his scholarship. He had, what is too rare with us, an entire indifference to the opinion of mere masses of men upon political and social questions; and as to the criticism of "society," he did not give it a moment's consideration. He thought for himself and acted as he thought. And he was constant in his efforts to encourage this sort of independence in others. He was always ready to speak for the minority; and of late years he made himself a sort of champion of the cultivated minority of his countrymen, who, he insisted, were continually trampled under foot by the majority, as if they had no rights that the latter were bound to respect. He was, moreover, the open foe of Pharisees and ascetics of all sorts and sects, fighting ever for an enlightened freedom upon all questions, whether relating to mind or to body. He insisted hardly less upon the virtues of good wine and good cooking than upon the value of sound scholarship, and an elegant little volume of *Anacreontics*, filled with humor and the praises of the vine, which he printed for private circulation, might be seen lying side by side with his last philological pamphlet upon the importance of the study of Latin prosody. He was an encourager of sporting on field and turf; and for a long time was known as a contributor to the *Spirit of the Times*. Yet there was no tolerance of grossness or of loose life in him. Our readers may remember that almost his last contribution to THE TIMES was a letter giving wise and outspoken caution to young men who traveled in Europe against the wiles of the "hazlot-gamblers," whom he regarded, justly, as the chief occasion of modern European duels.

Mr. Bristed, it will be seen, was an uncommon man in America, and one of a sort that it were well if we could multiply. The influence of such a man is constantly toward social and intellectual elevation; toward simplicity and manliness of character; toward independence of thought, of feeling, and of action. The constant teaching of his pen and his example was, "Seem what you are, but be what is good. Do not fear the many; but be ready to fight for yourself and for the few whom the crowd would trample under foot." Not a popular man, although honored and loved and trusted by all who knew him well, his influence for good will yet be missed by many who knew nothing of him personally, now that he has left us at the mature but comparatively early age of fifty-three, at which he could do most of that peculiar service to our society for which he was so rarely qualified. His death is a public loss. We could have better spared some much better known man.

TRIAL TRIP OF A NEW STEAM-SHIP.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 15.—The new steamship [illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was held at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut streets, to-day. About 800 persons, comprising leading bankers and brokers, professional and business men, and mechanics, and a number of women of all classes of society, were present. Much excitement was manifested, and on several occasions during the proceedings disapproval was expressed with the action of the firm in their financial transactions, and many times the meeting was disturbed. After the object of the meeting had been announced by the Register, Mr. Mason, a synopsis of the assets and liabilities was given, as follows:

ASSETS.

Class 1		$3,310,009 77
Class 2		3,930,018 09
Total, exclusive of class 3		$7,240,027 86
Deduct secured indebtedness	$1,496,689 00	
Deduct separate indebtedness of partners	85,003 65	—1,581,692 65
Leaving, exclusive of class 3		$5,658,335 21

LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities, including foreign exchange, valuing the pound sterling at $5 50, and liabilities in gold at $1 10, about		$11,134,878 94
Deduct secured and separate liabilities	$1,581,692 65	
Deduct due by creditors	1,971,540 24	— 2,653,232 89
Net unsecured partnership liabilities, without interest, damages, &c, about		$8,481,646 05

The amount of indebtedness to be deducted as above may vary from the sum stated, if the particular securities pledged should, in any instance, not realize enough to pay the particular debts for which they are pledged, and the general indebtedness will, of course, be correspondingly increased. Class 1 is composed of assets definitely appraised; class 2 of assets of uncertain appraisement, and class 3 of assets without appraisement. The latter comprises stocks, bonds, and property of like character, and some real estate in Minnesota. The appraisements by Marshal Kenns on the personal and real estate of the members of the firm aggregate, with bills receivable, $3,930,018 09. Edwin M. Lewis, the Receiver, made the annexed statements, showing how much has been collected: Bills receivable, $112,901 38; book debts, $11,312 86; bond and mortgage, $1,518 67; dividends on securities, and interest on mortgages, $3,245; and that he has received cash from the bankrupts, $31,347 96; from sales of 19,600 Philadelphia and Erie shares, $16,820; total, $227,-145 87; that he has paid to secured creditors, $72,-378 44; installment guarantee company stock, $1,011 84; installment Philadelphia Warehouse Company, $50,267; taxes, $1,383 22; protests, $27 56; freight and boxing of books from New-York and Washington offices to Philadelphia, $300; salaries of clerks and employes of bankrupts preparing schedules, balance-sheets, &c., $1,734 33; traveling expenses, $150 60; sundries, $438. Total, $77,926 74, leaving cash in the hands of the Receiver, $149,219 13. He stated also that he had hoped to have been able to have collected or realized an amount sufficient to pay a dividend in cash of at least five per cent. Although such a sum—about $425,000—is not now in his hands, yet he is of opinion that within the course of four to six weeks such a dividend might be declared by the assignee. He believes, moreover, that a large portion of the assets might soon be distributed in kind among the creditors.

An exhibit was also submitted showing the condition and prospects of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Central Railroad Company of Iowa. Several interesting personal statements of Jay Cooke, Sr., his family, and partners were made. After the transaction of general business an attempt was made to select an assignee or trustee, but as much confusion prevailed, and the creditors could not decide upon one, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning. It is expected that the business will be completed in a satisfactory manner at that time.

INCIDENTS OF THE MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 15.—The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. met at the Assembly Buildings this morning. The hall was crowded. A number of ladies were present. Joseph Mason, Register, called the meeting to order and read the order of the court appointing Edwin M. Lewis Receiver and describing his duties. The Register also read answers of individual members of the firm to questions of the Receiver touching the transfers of property to any of their relatives or friends. Considerable applause was elicited by the announcement of George C. Thomas, one of the partners, that his wife, to whom he had given one hundred shares of valuable stock, had transferred this amount for the benefit of the creditors. Receiver Lewis stated that Mr. Thomas, several years since, paid up the premium in full for a life insurance policy of $10,000 in favor of his wife. Mr. Thomas has now canceled that policy, and paid the proceeds, amounting to $2,000, to the Receiver. The answers of all the members of the firm were read, the substance of which has already been published. At least a thousand persons were present. The most kindly feeling was manifested, and one creditor who offered a resolution which was thought to reflect unjustly upon the individual members of the firm in their private provision for their families, which had been retransferred for the benefit of the creditors, was hissed, and met with cries of "Turn him out!" The aggregate amount of the settlement made by the members of the firm is not yet footed up.

After the Register had read various documents and reports a motion was made to place the settlement of the estate in the bands of a Trustee and committee of creditors, under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act. No dissent was expressed by any creditor to this mode of settlement as distinguished from a settlement by assignee. The Register then called for nominations for a Trustee and members of the committee. Mr. Edwin M. Lewis, the present receiver of the estate by appointment of the court, was the only candidate nominated for Trustee. Various names were proposed for committeemen. As the process of voting is a tedious one, the Register adjourned the organized meeting until 11 A. M. to-morrow, announcing that voting would proceed during this afternoon and be completed to-morrow.

PATENT RIGHTS

CONVENTION OF PATENTEES, AGENTS, AND INVENTORS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—To-day the Patent Rights Convention, composed of patentees, patent agents, inventors, and others, called by the American delegates to the Patent Congress of Vienna, assembled at the Legislative Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue. There were present over 200 delegates, representing eighteen States. Mr. J. M. Thatcher, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, was called to the chair, and briefly returned his thanks, congratulating the congress on so large an attendance. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of permanent officers:

President, J. M. Thatcher, of Washington; Vice Presidents, N. R. Graham, of Chicago; Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, of the United States Navy; H. E. Towle, of New-York, and Miles Pratt, of St. Louis; Secretaries, J. C. Bancroft, of Boston; W. C. McIntyre and C. F. Stansbury, of Washington. The report was adopted.

It was decided that an evening session be held for discussion, and it was announced that Judge Nutt, of the Court of Claims, would address the meeting. A recess was taken for half an hour, to allow the delegates to become acquainted with one another.

The Business Committee reported a paper setting forth why the protection of inventions should be guaranteed by the laws of all civilized nations, and also stating the principles on which an effective and useful patent law should be based.

THE KENSINGTON CARPET-WEAVERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The carpet-weavers' strike in Kensington still continues, with but little or no prospect of an early settlement of existing difficulties. Among the strikers numerous cases of distress are reported, and the relief committee are rendering all the assistance in their power. Several cases of interference with the workmen employed at reduced wages have taken place, and, to avoid any further trouble in this respect, the Carpet Manufacturers' Association has issued an offer of rewards for the arrest of all strikers found tampering with or intimidating any of those employed at present prices. It is roughly estimated that there are about 1,200 persons thrown out of employment by the weavers' strike in Kensington alone.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE TROUBLE ON THE JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD THE RESULT OF JAY GOULD'S MANAGEMENT—THE MEN UNPAID.

The strike on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad still continues. The employes express themselves as perfectly willing to resume work if the company will give them assurance that their salaries will be forthcoming when due, and that the back salary due them will be paid at some specified time in the immediate future. They claim to have been repulsed so often by the officers of the road under the control of Jay Gould that hereafter mere promises will not be accepted. When Gould became connected with the road it was in a flourishing condition under the management of Messrs. Bentley, Sneden, and Kenney. The salaries of the employes were regularly paid, the trains ran on time, and made the requisite connections. Mr. Gould found it necessary to supersede these men by those of a more congenial nature, who had been tried by him during his management of the Erie Road, and had not been found wanting. Their incapacity in the management of the road soon became apparent. It was found to be almost impossible to make connections with any other road, owing to the lack of ability on the part of the management to run their trains on time. Consequently, when the strike of the engineers took place the employes readily found sympathizers among the commuters on the line. This is not the first time the men have had reason to complain in this respect. Some of the employes have claims against the company for back salary in sums of from $200 to $500. On making application for money at the office of the company they have been ordered to leave, and in some instances the order has been accompanied by the flourish of pistols and threats of shooting if the order was not instantly complied with. Superintendent Surratt, it is said, took possession of the telegraph office at Manchester, N. J., and directed the operator to submit all dispatches to him before transmitting them. A committee appointed by the strikers visited this office last evening, and corroborated the foregoing statement. They assert that the accusation that the strikers have been destroying cars, tearing up tracks, &c., is false and unfounded, that they are peaceable men, and are in favor of a speedy adjustment of their difficulties and termination of the strike, and are fully aware that this end cannot be accomplished by the destruction of the property of the company.

TRAINS STOPPED AND TRAVEL IMPEDED—THE MEN DEMANDING THEIR PAY—STATEMENTS OF OFFICIALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Whiting's, N. J., says an attempt has been made to restore the track of the Southern Railroad, in order that the trains of the side roads may run over the line, but the strikers have forcibly interfered to stop the work, and are determined to resist all efforts to repair the road until they receive their back pay.

It is reported here that the Government is to assume control of the railroad, in order that the mails may be promptly delivered.

The freight delayed by the suspension of travel in consequence of the strike and tearing up of the rails is being carted to Perth Amboy, and dispatched via Camden and Amboy.

The officials of the road here assert that a train containing a number of persons returning from a funeral, among whom were a number of women and children, had been stopped on Tuesday last, and the passengers made to abandon the cars, and make their way as best they could to Egg Harbor City, and this in the face of a violent snow-storm. The train was to run only a short distance over the main line to make connection at Whiting's Station with the Tuckerton Railroad.

THE RECEIVER'S POSITION—STATEMENT OF GEN. STOCKTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The troubles on the New-Jersey Southern Railroad are the theme of much comment. In conversation with Gen. R. F. Stockton, we learn that the road is now in the hands of the Court of Chancery, and that Gen. Stockton was appointed the Receiver, but without any authority to run the road. When the General went to take possession he had an inventory made of the rolling stock and personal effects, and found the Trustees under the first mortgage in possession and running the road. Not being willing to stop the operations, he did not interfere until Tuesday last, when he was informed by the Trustees before referred to that the men had struck, and that they could run the road no longer. The Trustees then handed the road and all its appurtenances over to Gen. Stockton as Receiver. This was on Tuesday. The General is now acting under instructions of the Court of Chancery, and he expects that everything will be arranged the coming week. The General apprehends no breach of the peace on the part of the employes, who are, for the most part, at Manchester, quietly awaiting some decision. The employes under the New-Jersey Southern Railroad rule before the old corporation became extinct by the appointment of a Receiver had been paid a portion of their wages every month, but not the full amount, and a balance was due them from the old road of $37,000, when the new Trustees under the first mortgage took possession under the law. The Trustees guaranteed to the men that they should be paid regularly in the future, and feeling that some of the men must be in want of money, ordered that a payment should be made in the month of January, 1874. Under this order the first payment was to take place last Monday, but was prevented by the strike of the men. The cause of the strike at that time is not known, unless it was that the men feared that by accepting pay under the new Receiver they might in some way acquiesce in the delay in getting their back pay. The men have been some years in the employ of the company, and will do no injury to its property, but want their money, and if there can be found any way, either through the Trustees under the first mortgage, or the Receiver, Gen. Stockton, legally to obtain their pay for the past, it will most certainly be done. Upon such assurances, it is thought, the men will go to work. The Receiver has no power to run the road, and it will take a few days to make the necessary arrangements by which the road can be started, which Gen. Stockton has no doubt will be done to the satisfaction of the public and every one concerned. The General will see the men at Manchester on Saturday. Under fears that violence would follow, the Governor has been called upon to order a company of the National Guard to that place to prevent any outbreak, but the statement of facts by Gen. Stockton put an end to all fears.

RAILROAD STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The Adams Express Company's detective, Larry Hazen, in company with three assistants, succeeded to-day in securing $1,000 reward by capturing eight of the railroad strikers who were implicated in the attempts to explode engines and throw Little Miami trains from the track, near this city, on the 27th and 28th days of December last. The ringleader, Henry Lewis, is the only one among them who was an engineer. The rest were firemen, named as follows: Daniel Harvey, James Smith, Morris Reader, John Homer, John Van Horn, Robert Thomas, and Daniel Thomas. Harvey was arrested in Springfield, where he had gone to work as a brakeman on the Dayton Short Line. Daniel Thomas and Morris Reader had been reinstated by the Little Miami Road in their old places, and were arrested while at work on their engines. Harvey, Lewis, and Smith confessed after their arrest to the charges preferred, and seem not to realize the flagrancy of their crime. They will all be brought before the Police Court to-morrow morning.

SEVERE WEATHER AT ST. LOUIS—ICE IN THE RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—To-day is by far the coldest experienced here this Winter, the mercury standing quite near zero. This morning the harbor was full of ice, some of which lodged on the Illinois shore, above the bridge. A telegram from Kimmiswick, twenty miles below here, says the ice gorged there at 11:30 this morning. If this proves to be true, and the present low temperature continues twenty-four hours longer, our harbor will be closed, and ferriage suspended.

THE BALL SEASON.

A MASQUERADE AT THE ACADEMY.

CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE BALL—THE GREAT FRENCH REUNION.

That public balls are dreary affairs, no one will deny who ever went to them. But there is a *specialité* of public ball which is really and truly a grand frolic. This is the masked fancy-dress ball, than which nothing can be more jolly or amusing for those who have any spice of fun in their composition. Still, even for these there is the drawback that an opportunity is given for concealment which those who are not admitted to other balls will gladly seize on. The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, however, have for many years taken such precautions to prevent and punish indecorum, and to exclude persons of improper behavior, that the fancy-dress entertainment which they offer is one of the few masked balls which decent persons of both sexes can attend. Yesterday night this association gave their ninth annual fancy-dress ball, at the Academy of Music; and as the circumstances were favorable and the weather fine the place was crammed to its utmost capacity. In accordance with that law of fashion by which the hours of entertainments of this kind are becoming later and later each year, very few persons presented themselves until after 10 o'clock. Even then, those who came were merely lookers-on, and took up their positions in the boxes and dress circle, with the evident intention of remaining there, and not mingling in what the poet ironically terms "the gay and festive scene." The few individuals in costume who were in the building at that early hour seemed rather disconsolate, but, as the hands drew nearer and nearer to eleven, more and more characters arrived, until at length the floor was covered with figures in grotesque, or, at least, unusual habiliments In our American ideas of fancy dress there is seldom much latitude, and one sees every year the same costumes of folly, will-of-the-wisp, Hungarians, gypsies, queens of the night, seasons, columbines, amazons, &c., among the fair sex. On this occasion there were some novelties, including a lady who seemed to have stepped out of a greenback—a ten-dollar one, though the eagle had been left behind as an annoying incumbrance in a waltz. There were not a few who wore the piquant attire of the ballet, only with longer skirts; and there were many who were in full evening dress, with the usual floral display in rear and a mask over the face. Among the gentlemen there were men in armor, cavaliers, &c., and the usual list; but there were two dancing bears and a performing monkey whose antics were very laughable. The most singular attire was worn by a gentleman who personated Jason, and who had a species of golden fleece fastened to his back. He was, however, guilty of a serious anachronism when he rendered with much fidelity and grace those peculiarities of the French quadrille which can only be acquired to perfection at the Closerie des Lilas and the Chateau des Fleurs. For though Jason was a merry Greek, he was probably no dancer.

When the floor was fairly covered with long lines of promenaders the band stationed at the end struck up a march of the most lively description, being, indeed, a pot-pourri containing choice bits from "Les Brigands," "La Perichole," and "Le Petit Faust." Some of the members of the French society began singing very agreeably in a sort of chorus, and then the grand march of the conspirators was fairly organized. Along the sides of the room was a standing phalanx of *jeunesse dore*, in evening dress and without masks, for it is considered by the swells undignified and in bad taste to wear a fancy dress. In all probability most of the costumes were worn by French and German gentlemen, who are more prone to relax than our Anglo-Saxons. There were not a few gentlemen in full dress who were masked, though they were decidedly in the minority. During the promenade there was very little of that badinage and defiance which characterize European masked balls, nor was there any attempt to support a costume by assuming the character. The management, wisely comprehending that the multitude would not enjoy such a programme, made haste to start the first quadrille. Then it was that the superior attraction and jollity of the *bal masqué* showed themselves. For all the dancers went to work with the utmost vigor, and danced, not with the cold formality of set entertainments, but as if they enjoyed it. In general, nothing is more disheartening than to watch the gloomy, dismal countenances of gentlemen who poetically mingle with the graces and the houris in dance. They wear the aspect of men condemned to die at an early date, but borne up by a consciousness of falling in the path of duty. The intelligent New-Zealander, who should watch the Lanciers danced in high life, would feel pangs of compassion for the unfortunates undergoing torture. But in the *bal masque* whatever their feelings, their faces being hidden by the crimson satin or velvet, cannot betray them. Hence every one dances in security and ease. So it was last night, and the quadrillers quadrilled with an *entrain* and an enjoyment perfectly wonderful. After the first quadrille there was a slight interval of repose, and then the band commenced that most delicious of Strauss' waltzes, "The Blue Danube." The music fairly went to one's heels, and everybody on the floor was in an instant twisting and turning to the voluptuous measure. It must have been fascinating, for not only did it tempt those who could waltz, but even those who could not, and the consequences were a scene of jostling and confusion extremely amusing to witness from the boxes. The worst offenders were a heathen Chinee and a lovely demoness, who, after many shocks, fell prostrate, but fortunately without receiving any injury. The ice was now broken, and dance after dance succeeded, the flushed and panting votaries rushing over ad interim to Nilsson Hall, where there was a glorious buffet and a jolly supper. There was no fixed hour for the latter, but the majority took it about 1 o'clock in the morning. The hall rang with peals of laughter, to which the popping of champagne corks made a pleasant obligato accompaniment. Dancing gives such an appetite that everybody was hungry, and all sorts of delicacies and substantials faded away before the vigorous attacks of the guests. After supper dancing was resumed with increased spirit, and the wind-up—a furious gallop—took place about daybreak.

THE "HEAVY-WEIGHTS" BALL.

The "heavy weights," which, by the way, is a synonymous term for the "fat men," gave their annual ball last night at Irving Hall. To a matter-of-fact philosopher, who prides himself on an exclusive faculty of understanding actual things, it may seem that the times are a trifle out of joint when adipose humanity takes to dancing by way of amusement. That a number of gentlemen, the minimum weight of any one of whom is not under 200 pounds avoirdupois, and who range from that to 360 pounds, should commit themselves to the mazes of the waltz, or the intricacies of the Lanciers, or the brisk measure of a galop, is doubtless a matter for some wonderment. After all, these gentlemen only take their dance once a year, (and for the matter of that, they do not all dance by any means,) but there are other social qualifications in which they are far more advanced. As honest Jack Falstaff had a slight penchant for sack and ale, so the "heavy weights" are much given to clam-bake and chow-chow. In this do they chiefly excel. In fact, they are a club of social gentlemen who enjoy themselves according to their inclinings, and last night's entertainment was but one of the forms which their enjoyment is accustomed to take. The ball last night at Irving Hall was not very different from any other spectacle of the kind, inasmuch as that which should have been an especial feature (to heavy weights themselves) was quite overwhelmed in the throng of leaner mortality which crowded the ball-room. In truth there were very slim young gentlemen there who, like Prince Hal, were straight enough in the shoulders, and didn't care who saw their backs, and any number of ladies of undoubtedly "fair form, fashionable mein and just proportions." Indeed, ladies of remarkable *embonpoint*, there were none, for although their ripe charms might be associated with the expletive "fair," might there not be also a suspicion of that other more undesirable supplement, "forty!" The decorations of the ball-room were not very elaborate, and derived all their variety from the many styles in which the American flag was draped and twisted. An illuminated motto, bidding "welcome" to the guests, adorned the end of the hall. The music was furnished by Wallace's Band, which opened the festivities with a grand entrée. The President of the club led the way with a lady who, although of ordinary proportions, looked rather diminutive beside a gentleman whose prime qualification for the high office which he holds in his club is that he weighs some 360 pounds. Other gentlemen of goodly proportions followed, and then there was a great crowd of slighter personages, relieved here and there by some more striking figure. A notable feature in connection with this entertainment was the great number of spectators (principally ladies) who occupied the galleries. The promenade over, dancing commenced with the Lanciers, such of the heavy gentlemen as took to the floor acquitting themselves with greater elasticity of movement than might be expected. They did not, however, betake themselves much to the round dances, which, by the way, were rather sparsely scattered through the programme. The arrangements of the ball were satisfactorily carried out under the guidance of the several committees. The dancing was not brought to a termination until an advanced hour in the morning.

SAVINGS-BANK LEGISLATION IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 15.—In the House, to-day, orders were passed looking to a change of the laws relating to savings banks, restricting the investments to bonds of the United States and New-England States, national bank stock of New-England, railroad bonds, and first mortgages on real estate; also forbidding the Cashiers of national banks to be Treasurers of savings banks.

THE BERGEN MATRICIDE.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY—THE INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The terrible tragedy enacted in the former City of Bergen—which is now embraced within the limits of Jersey City—on Wednesday night, still creates the utmost excitement throughout the city, and forms the all-absorbing topic of conversation. All day yesterday crowds of curiosity-seekers gathered about the house, and many endeavored to gain admittance, but the afflicted family had no desire to gratify a morbid curiosity, hence none but relatives and immediate friends of the family were admitted. The house is a capacious, yet unpretentious two-story building, located on Carteret avenue, two blocks south of the Newark and New-York Railroad cut, and is surrounded by half an acre of ground. The family consisted of Mary E. Freeman, the murdered woman, Joseph N. Freeman, her elder son and murderer, Alman Freeman, his brother, who is a well-known physician in Jersey City, and two daughters. About three years ago the elder daughter looked with favor upon the attentions of a young man named Turner Fronk, but the girl's family were strenuously opposed to the match on account of the young man's poverty. The pair were clandestinely married, however; whereat the Freeman family were very much enraged, and forbade them the house. Fronk had no occupation, and no means of support, so that in a short time the newly-wedded couple were reduced to extreme destitution, and they decided to separate, the bride returning to her parent's house on condition that she should never see or communicate with her husband again. About a year ago Joseph H. Freeman, the husband of the murdered woman, died, bequeathing all his property to his widow, in order that his son-in-law might not derive any benefit from it. Of late Mrs. Freeman gradually became reconciled to her married daughter, and the others feared that the growing influence of the latter would have the effect of ingratiating her husband into her mother's good graces. It does not transpire that they had any reasonable grounds for such fear. Thus matters stood at the time of the enactment of Wednesday night's tragedy, the particulars of which were published yesterday. After making the demand on his mother for $2,000, Freeman drew the pistol from his pocket and threatened to shoot himself. His mother and younger sister started to leave the room, while Mrs. Fronk remained seated in her chair. Just as his mother reached the door Freeman pointed the pistol at her, and, taking deliberate aim, fired. The ball passed through her back, and penetrating the heart, the murdered woman fell dead over the threshold. Then followed the murderer's hasty exit from the house, his frantic but unsuccessful search for a physician, and his prompt arrest by Capt. Benson, of the Fourth Precinct Police. The prisoner was brought before Police Justice Keese yesterday morning, and declined to make any statement further than that he intended to shoot himself, and the shooting of his mother was accidental.

Coroner Mahan, of Jersey City, last evening began his inquest over the remains of Mrs. Mary E. Freeman. The prisoner was present with Norman L. Rowe, his counsel.

Mrs. Turner Fronk, the married daughter of the deceased, was the first witness called to the stand. She was dressed in mourning, and cried bitterly while giving her testimony. Her brother, who sat by his counsel, and almost directly opposite the witness, sat with his eyes bent upon the floor, and all the while that his sister was upon the stand he never raised his face to hers. She was the only one of the family who remained in the room after the prisoner had threatened to shoot himself, and narrated the circumstances attending the shooting, as already reported. She said, in addition, that her brother was not of an affectionate disposition, though he had never, within her knowledge, threatened to take life other than his own. The witness always believed her brother's mind was unsettled. The lady concluded her testimony by saying that she saw her brother draw the pistol from his pocket and discharge it at his mother from a distance of about three feet. Mrs. Freeman expired without speaking.

Myra Freeman testified that she, with her two sisters was sitting in the room in which the tragedy happened, when her brother asked her mother for $2,000. The mother refused to give it to him. He said that he would shoot himself. Witness, fearing that he might do himself some harm, ran from the room. She did not want to see him shoot himself. She had got half way down the stairs when she heard the pistol-shot. She supposed that her brother had shot himself. Her brother was of an excitable disposition. He never lived happily with the family.

Harriet Freeman, another sister of the prisoner, testified to substantially the same state of facts. She identified the pistol as one that had belonged to her father, but she had never seen it in possession of her brother. At times, she thought, he showed symptoms of insanity.

Mrs. Adeline De Motte testified that she lives next door to the Freeman family. She heard cries for help at about 8:30 on the night of the shooting. She ran to the door of her own house, and found the youngest daughter of Mrs. Freeman lying there. She raised the girl to her feet, and the girl told her that her brother Joseph was shot.

Dr. Buck testified that the wound produced death. He described the course of the bullet, and said that it had perforated five vital points of the body.

Just before County Physician Buck had taken the stand, the three sisters of the prisoner were taken into custody by order of Coroner Mahan, and held each in $1,000 bail to appear as witnesses before the Grand Jury.

At 11:35 P. M. the jury rendered a verdict that deceased had come to her death by a pistol shot fired by her son, Joseph W. Freeman. He was committed for trial.

GOV. SEWARD'S PORTRAIT AT WELLS COLLEGE.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

On Monday morning, the 12th inst., there was placed in the reception-room of Wells College, Aurora, the admirable and valuable full-length portrait of William Henry Seward, by Charles L. Elliott. It has been so deposited by Henry Morgan, Esq., of Aurora. It may be that in thus placing an historic memorial of this great statesman in a public building of remarkable beauty, Aurora has anticipated the wish as well as the action of Cayuga County, the Secretary's cherished home.

In all this country, there was not, it is fairly claimed, a greater master in the art of portrait than Elliott. His rank had made itself acknowledged by those whose judgment of the art was most cultured. His pencil gave to the canvas such presentation of public men as make the reliance of after years. He rose to an eminence in which he confessed and men presented no superior. And fortunately Gov. Seward, in this portrait, came before the painter at an age when life and its hopes and pursuits were young. He had just entered on a career which was not to close until a great revolution in the condition of man, a terrible war, a cruel blow at life itself, made mournfully apparent the cruel changes of time and care.

Those who have known the statesman only in his years of fearful responsibilities, would find it as if a sunbeam came suddenly across the cloud to study this pleasant face, its look that of joyous strength—a face to look into as to that of a friend. If age and time gave sterner feature to the veteran in Senates and Cabinets, here we are at home by the side of the rising man—a man with his friends, not a chieftain far in front of his followers.

The picture was painted in 1844. That was a vivid year. There are many men yet living who, in the November of that year, buried their warm heart of political action in Henry Clay's grave, as did George Canning his own in that of William Pitt. It has sometimes seemed to me that at least, next to the period of our civil war, the country, even to the cross-roads, was more agitated then than at any other time.

The time of the portrait is that of the first year of Seward's administration as Governor of New-York. He had just been successful over an opponent so distinguished as William L. Marcy. This picture should be seen to know what a young man it was who thus led that famous campaign. He is standing by a table before a crimson-colored chair. Near him is a copy of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and the name of the great Warwick of the State upon it. Of that great companionship which, through its thousand trials and reverses, did yet go to full victory, only Thurlow Weed yet survives—wise in the conduct of the present time—abundant in the memories of the past—his own name to be added to that brief list of men who have had the strength and courage to walk in that difficult circle of power which lies outside of office.

The act to encourage agriculture is of the remembered and perpetuated incidents of the grouping, while the geological and mineralogical volumes of the natural history are within the delineated area of the room. The volume of the laws of the sixty-second session of the Legislature of New-York marks the era of the public career.

The picture is in size about 8 feet and 8 inches by 6 feet 5 inches in breadth. It was originally framed by Rogers & O'Brien, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

And so the memorial of a great statesman is placed in an edifice worthy of such ornament, in sight of the lake, whose Iroquois name was so long identified with his own—in a structure which the liberality of Henry Wells, whose friendship to the Secretary had delightful interchange of hospitality—in circumstances when young hearts can look upon the unmarred face, or of that which found its wound in the service of the country.

It is an auspicious time to give this portrait honorable place. After all the great service of Wm. H. Seward, his fame meets assailants. The beautiful land in which he dwelt may not swerve from him. There he sleeps his last long sleep. Perhaps it may be in the hearts of men. And when there stands by his grave such an eulogist as Charles Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams, the grandson of John Adams, that slumber need not be disturbed by Gideon Welles or Jeremiah S. Black.

There were present at the arrangement of the picture Mr. Henry Morgan and another trustee, and Rev. Dr. T. C. Strong, who has been appointed President of Wells College, and has entered on his duties.

I need scarcely say that whoever visits Wells College will find this memorial of Gov. Seward an attraction which will at once commend itself to his taste. It adds another to the works of art already gathered there—the statues of Truth by Mosier, whose name death has taken from the list of the sculptors of Rome, and of Minerva, the liberal gift of Henry and Charles H. Wells W. H. B.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

DEBATE ON THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—The National Board of Trade reassembled at Rialto Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Dudley. Messrs. Henry W. Durgel and J. C. Johnson, of Newark, N. J., presented their credentials and were admitted. The Secretary read a communication from the American Cheap Transportation Association now in session in Washington, inviting the National Board of Trade to be present during the session. The Board tendered a vote of thanks, but, on account of a press of business, could not accept the invitation. The report of the Committee on National Finance was then taken up. John H. Boynton, of New-York, moved as a substitute for the report of the committee, the views and suggestions of a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange to consider the subject of the national finances. Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, opposed the report submitted by Mr. Boynton. He said that the sentiment of the country was opposed to any increase of the interest-bearing debt. He denied the statement that owing to the growth of the country we required more currency year by year, and said that the circulation in Great Britain had decreased, while her commerce had increased 800 fold. He contended that this country needed less currency now than ever before. Facilities for exchange are such that currency is not required to the extent that it formerly was. While the United States Supreme Court had decided in favor of the constitutionality of the issue of the $400,000,000, he was confident they would deny the constitutionality of any further issue. If the Government was authorized to grind out greenbacks ad libitum, an ambitious President and Secretary of the Treasury at Washington could carry every election from Maine to California.

Mr. Dore, of Chicago, followed, and contended that paper money had value which was public confidence, which was the basis of the greenback.

Mr. Able, of St. Louis, said it was very bad legislation for a Government to issue a bond or note that sells above its face value.

Mr. Weissler, of New-York, spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Boynton.

Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, said the opinion prevails in this convention and throughout the country that the West was in favor of inflation or expansion of currency. He said the West was in favor of the restoration of currency to a specie standard as soon as practicable, and that all legislation on the subject should tend that way.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, followed. He did not believe in expansion of the currency, and he was certain that the majority in the West and Northwest concurred in his views. The greatest danger that menaces us now is inflation of the currency by Congress, and he would support the report of the Committee on National Finances.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, believed that during the late panic the national banks stood by the people, and the safest thing they could do was to suspend.

Mr. Nourse, of Boston, said the present system of currency was false in its beginning, and false throughout. Its atmosphere is pestilential. He did not think that the popular branch of Congress was ever in a better disposition to do its whole duty in the premises. Should Congress enact a law that no bank should have a circulation over one-third its capital, it would be wise legislation. It is known that there is $150,000,000 of gold in the country. Three hundred and fifty million dollars are actually needed, and two hundred and fifty millions of it in the possession of the Treasury to make resumption safe and permanent. He advised a loan of two hundred million dollars of gold to be added to the gold in the Treasury, and then an announcement of specie payment by the Treasury of all its own obligations. The cost—$10,000,000 per annum in interest—would, after one or two years, be saved in more favorable rates for refunding the public debt. This is the plan of the debtor class, who want not only reasonably low interest, but loanable capital, which cannot be hoped for so long as so large a portion of it is locked up in bank circulation.

Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, believed in contraction because he believed the diminished business of the country required less money than it did last year. He said the banks of New-York are overloaded with national bank currency. There is no man with good security who cannot borrow, but it will not be loaned on wild Western lands.

Mr. Grovenor, of St. Louis, said the country needed, not more currency, but more capital. An increase of the former very often diminishes the latter. The West needed an increase of the employable capital of the country, and we hope to get it by a development of our resources.

Mr. Van Horn, of Kansas City, followed in an able address, which attracted much attention.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, read a letter from the former manager of the Bank of England.

Mr. Stevens, of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, then made an elaborate argument in favor of an early resumption of specie payments. He differed from those who thought specie payment far distant. He thought the increase of the products of the country would bring the requisite amount of specie, and we would gradually grow up to specie payment.

On the conclusion of the address of Mr. Stevens, the debate closed, and the report of the New-York Produce Exchange, offered by Mr. Boynton as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances, was then voted on and rejected.

Mr. Stevens, of New-York, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday.

Amendments offered by Messrs. Nazro, of Boston; Bonner, of St. Louis; Grubb, of Philadelphia, and Dore, of Chicago, were then severally rejected.

The original report of the Committee on National Finances was then taken up, and the four resolutions telegraphed yesterday voted seriatim, and all adopted—the first by a vote of 44 to 9, the second by a vote of 43 to 10, the third unanimously, and the fourth by a vote of 36 to 18.

Mr. Grovenor, of St. Louis, said he was instructed to make a report from the Committee on Transportation.

The report was ordered to be printed, and made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. Grubb, of Philadelphia, from the special committee to which the proposed amendments to the Revenue laws was referred, handed in a report, which will come up to-morrow.

At 4 o'clock the board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

BANQUET AT BARNUM'S.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—The members of the National Board of Trade were entertained to-night at a grand banquet at Barnum's Hotel, given by the Baltimore Board of Trade and the Corn Exchange. The guests sat down at about 9 o'clock, and the entertainment is still (at 11:50 P. M.) in progress. Speeches were made by Hon. Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia; Messrs. Charles G. Nazro, of Boston; John C. Dore, of Chicago; John Price Wetherell, of Philadelphia, and Wm. M. Grosvenor, of St. Louis.

THE BRICK-LAYERS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE—AVOIDANCE OF STRIKES RECOMMENDED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—In the session of the National Brick-layers' Union to-day, on motion of M. C. Moore, of Syracuse, N. Y., the resolution that if the United Order of American Brick-layers conform to the requirements of the National Union they be recognized by this Union, and that we recognize working-cards from said order of American brick-layers, was passed. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means submitted a report, assessing the members of the union sixty-five cents each, which was adopted. At the afternoon session a resolution was passed that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the heads of all other national unions with a view to consolidation. Mr. Moran, of Brooklyn Union No. 1, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the dullness of work, as stated by all loyal unions represented here, and as the prospects for work in the Spring are bad, therefore

Resolved, That the National Union of Brick-layers do recommend to the brick-layers of America that they hold firm to their local unions, avoid strikes by all means possible, and do their best to assist their brother workmen in distress. We also recommend to the brick-layers of America economy in all things, and to avoid the use of liquor, as that is the curse of working men.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*, to meet at Louisville, Ky., on the second Monday in January, 1875.

THE SUN'S FAMILY OF PLANETS.

LECTURE BY PROF. PROCTOR AT ASSOCIATION HALL—THE SECOND OF THE SERIES ON ASTRONOMY.

Last night Prof. Richard A. Proctor delivered one of a series of six lectures on "Astronomy" at the Association Hall. There was a crowded audience. He limited his lecture to a description of Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, beginning with the last named, to which he devoted the greater portion of his remarks. Mars, he said, was situated under more favorable conditions than Venus or Mercury. Notes of the rotation of the planet were taken in 1866, and it was then found by the French astronomers, by whom they were made, that there were on it two spots, one of which it was thought grew gradually small. Time went on, and it began to be noticed that the spots remained unchanged, and that they belonged to the surface of the planet. A comparison was then made between the planet and our earth, and next came the question, how far we could regard the white spots as snows. Then came the wonderful disclosures of the spectroscope, and it was discovered by Dr. Huggins, of England, that there was a vapor of water in Mars. These white spots were recognized as polar snows. The white matter indicated the presence of clouds; then we knew there must be mountains, irregularities of surface, rain falls, air and water currents, wind, storm, and rain, and everything corresponding with what we find on our earth. This was the Brewsterian notion, and corresponded with our ideas as formed from what we observe on this globe. The surface of Mars was between a third and a fourth part of that of the earth, and the volume about a seventh part, so that an enormous number of living creatures might exist there. The gravity was in the ratio of six to sixteen; in other words, a pound weight on the earth would weigh sixteen pounds on Mars. If we lived there we should feel more active, much stronger and much lighter; in fact, all our powers would be increased. All the objects about us would be much lighter, and we should be able to manipulate them much better than here. Mars was a smaller body than the earth, and the moon was a smaller body than Mars. If the gravity of our earth were reduced to that of Mars, the air would be immediately released, and its density would be little more than two-fifths of what it was at present. The appearances presented by the planet indicated the existence of an immense amount of cold in it. He thought it was shown as clearly as possible that Mars was intended for the forms of life that we know of. It should be remembered that we recognized on our earth conditions under which life ceased. Minute animalculæ abounded, and these creatures were carried up by air currents. We also knew that life passed away after a certain height was reached. Coxwell and Glaisher went up in a balloon to an immense height, and when they had reached seven miles, Glaisher, whose pulse had risen to 100, fainted. Coxwell went two miles higher, and then he found he was losing strength and was unable to draw the valve, his only alternative being to pull the strings with his teeth. Then they descended, and their strength returned. The curious part of that story was that the pulse of either of them should have been at seventy-four or seventy-six before they ascended. We all knew that people lived at a great altitude. The inhabitants of Quito were 9,600 feet above the level of the sea, and yet we heard that they danced the whole night through. That fact was enough to show that they enjoyed good health. The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the giant planet, Jupiter—"the Prince of the Solar System"—as he termed it, and observed that in connection with it, as with Mars, a verification was afforded of the truth of Goethe's remark, that "in her monstrosities nature reveals her secrets." Jupiter, he said, was instinct with its inherent fires. Ordinarily it had a light green colored zone, like Saturn, but sometimes it presented a ruddy light. The light which it received from its satellites was only a sixteenth part of what we get from a full moon. With regard to the theory that the planets are inhabited, it seemed to him that an intermediate theory was the more likely, and that was that only a small proportion of planets was inhabited. Although one dismissed as unlikely the conclusion that any planet was inhabited, yet one must reach another one, namely, that there were millions of inhabited worlds.

God of granite and the rose,
Soul of the sparrow and the bee,
The mighty tide of being flows
Through countless channels, Lord to Thee.
It leaps the life in grass and flowers,
Through every grade of being runs,
Its glory shines from prison towers,
And comes to us from stars and suns.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high, and it has fallen slightly in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. It has fallen decidedly in the extreme North-west, where the temperature has risen, and clear weather, with brisk to high south-easterly winds prevails. Light snow with partly cloudy weather prevails in the lower lake region; and in the South-west clear and cold weather with northerly to westerly winds prevails. In the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley and thence south-eastward to the South Atlantic coast and eastward to the Middle and New-England coasts, the cloudiness has increased with less pressure and easterly winds in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England generally clear and cold weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk north-westerly to south-westerly winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States and thence south-westward to the Eastern Gulf coast, continued cold and clear weather, with northerly and westerly winds.

For Alabama and thence westward to Texas, northerly to easterly winds with low temperature, threatening weather, and possibly areas of rain or snow.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, continued cold and clear weather, with northerly winds during the greater portion of the day, followed by cloudy weather, falling barometer, and slightly rising temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, and thence eastward to New-Brunswick, continued cold and partly cloudy weather, with areas of snow.

For the Upper Lake region and the North-west, falling barometer, slightly rising temperature, fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, and areas of snow near Lake Superior and in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway; 3 A. M., 19°; 6 A. M., 17°; 9 A. M., 16°; 12 M., 20°; 3 P. M., 21°; 6 P. M., 19; 9 P. M., 16°; 12 P. M., 14°. Average, 17¾°.

THE SUNDAY LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

By direction of the Police Commissioners Superintendent Matsell last evening issued a general order instructing the Captains of Police to notify the proprietors of all places of amusement throughout the City in which concerts and theatrical exhibitions are given on Sunday nights that hereafter no such performances would be allowed, and that all violators of the Sunday law would be immediately arrested. In accordance with this order the managers of the Germania Theatre in Fourteenth street, and the Stadt Theatre, in the Bowery, and the proprietors of the numerous lager-beer gardens on the east side of the City, were informed by the Police that no musical or theatrical performances will be allowed on Sunday next or any subsequent Sunday until the further orders of the Board of Police. The promulgation of this order created, last night, a great deal of excitement among the German population, and the proprietors of several of the lager-beer saloons which have been ordered to close express their intention of resisting the enforcement of the order, and will test the matter in the Courts.

FIRE IN MULBERRY STREET.

At 1:30 this morning a fire broke out in the liquor saloon No. 127 Mulberry street, causing damages to stock and fixtures of about $50.

Burnett's Cocoaine MAKES THE HAIR GROW.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL, inodorous, brilliant, pure, and safe, should be used by every family.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Giesler & Co. "Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by PURDY & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

The best "Elastic Truss," warranted the best, is sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots and Shoes, Arctics and India Rubbers, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union square.

Coughs, Colds, and Lung Affections are cured at once by using Dr. WRIGHT'S LUNG ELIXIR.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—VAN VOORHIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. Chas. Hall, D. D., at the residence of the bride's mother, WILLIAM GRAHAM to EMMA H., daughter of the late Daniel Van Voorhis, Esq.

NEWELL—SNEDEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Edward P. Payson, ZENAS E. NEWELL to Miss ANNA C. SNEDEN, daughter of Samuel Sneden, Esq., of this City.

RICHARDSON—BLAKE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, DWIGHT S. RICHARDSON to ADA BLAKE. No cards.

DIED.

BACON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, DRESSER BACON, aged 80 years.

His friends and those of his sons, Benjamin D. and Charles E. Bacon, are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, corner Prince and Thompson sts., on Friday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock.

BEEBEE.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 13, LUCY S. A., wife of F. Humphrey Beebee, and daughter of Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, of this City.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 207 East 127th st., Harlem, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BRISTED.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED.

The funeral will take place at Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 19.

CLARK.—On 15th inst., JOB CLARK, at his residence in this City, in his 76th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., New-York, at 12:40 P. M., via Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

DARLING.—At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, SAMUEL DARLING, aged 92 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 16th inst. at 2:30 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 71 Clermont av., Brooklyn.

GREGORY.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 14, 1874, FLORENCE ADELAIDE, infant daughter of George G. and Eliza T. Gregory, aged 1 year, 9 months, and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 148 East 49th st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

☞ Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, ALMIRA, wife of William P. Hall, and daughter of Samuel W. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Saratoga Springs papers please copy.

HALL.—In Jacksonville, Vt., Jan. 10, TILLIE VAN VALER, aged 19 years and 11 months, wife of Rev. W. D. Hall, and daughter of Peter Van Valer, of California.

☞ Orange County and California papers please copy.

HARING.—On Wednesday night, Jan. 14, DAVID W. HARING, after a short illness, at the residence of his step-father, Kimble Dunham, No. 118 Bank st., aged 37 years 3 months and 11 days.

Friends of the deceased, the family, Atalanta Boat Club, Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Union Reformed Church, 6th av., opposite Amity st., on Saturday, at 10 A. M. The remains will be interred at New-York Cemetery, near Hackensack.

HOWLAND.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, KATHERINE ELIZABETH, second daughter of Henry E. and Louise M. Howland, aged 3 years 2 months and 17 days.

Her remains will be taken to Walpole, N. H.

HUNTER.—At Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 15, GEORGE A. HUNTER, in the 46th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Thursday morning, of pneumonia, ANNA WHEELER JACKSON, wife of Daniel Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son-in-law, Richard H. Teller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the East Avenue Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, Long Island, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hunter's Point Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Long Island side.

☞ Bridgeport papers will please copy.

MONROE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH MONROE, mother of the late Wm. D. Mangam, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Milton Knapp, No. 367 Carlton av., on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MURDOCK.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., suddenly, EMMA C., beloved wife of Reuben M. Murdock, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of 7th av. and 22d st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

SCHENCK.—On the 14th inst., in Camden, N. J., MARGARETTA SCHENCK, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral services at Morristown, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SILLECK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, GOULD J. SILLECK, aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Peekskill Hollow, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 12 M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. Carriages will be at depot to meet 8 o'clock train from New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPENCER'S DESCRIPTIVE SOCIOLOGY.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, Publish this Day:

DESCRIPTIVE SOCIOLOGY, Or, GROUPS OF SOCIOLOGICAL FACTS. Classified and Arranged. By HERBERT SPENCER. Compiled and Abstracted by David Duncan, A. M., Professor of Logic, &c., in the Presidency College, Madras; Richard Scheppig, Ph. D.; and James Collier. ENGLISH: Compiled and Abstracted by James Collier. 1 vol., folio, price $5.

From the British Quarterly Review.

No words are needed to indicate the immense labor here bestowed, or the great sociological benefit which such a mass of tabulated matter, done under such competent direction, will confer. The work will constitute an epoch in the science of comparative sociology.

From the London Correspondent of the Tribune.

The work is a gigantic one; its value when complete will be immeasurable; and its active influence on the study of sociology, and help to that study, greater perhaps than any book yet published. It is a Cyclopædia of Social Science, but a cyclopædia edited by the greatest of sociologists.

From a Review by E. B. Tylor, in "Nature."

So much information, encumbered with so little rubbish, has never before been brought to bear on the development of English institutions. There is hardly a living student but will gain something by looking through the compilation which relates to his more special subject, whether this be love or morals, education or theology, the division of labor, or the rise of modern scientific ideas.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"AIDA," BY C. WELS, 75c.; "Chant De Guerre," GOTTSCHALK, $1; "New-Year's Galop," ARONSON, 30c.; "Christmas Bells," WILSON, 50c.; "Fille De Mme. Angot," Lancers and Galop, 35c. each; "Spring, Gentle Spring," Waltz, 30c.; "Invincible Galop," SIMMONS, 40c.; "Sing, Sweet Bird," GANZ, 40c.; "Sea Swallows," GABRIEL, 40c.; "Looking Forward," ARTHUR SULLIVAN, 50c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, $3 a year, teaches how to choose a pursuit, to which each is best adapted. The SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2, the laws governing life. Both $4 50. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D. No. 144 Lexington av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at 7:30. Sale of a very select and choice COLLECTION OF BOOKS, being the library of a well-known connoisseur, comprising one of the most elegant assortments of STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS offered this season, having been selected with great care, consisting of the best editions, all in costly bindings, viz.: British Poets, 118 vols., half morocco; Boydell's Shakespeare, gallery folio; Lever's Works, 20 vols., half calf; Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols., half calf; Niles' Register, 50 vols.; Scott's complete Works, 100 vols., half morocco; London Art Journal, 26 vols., half morocco; London Punch, 31 vols., half calf; Encyclopædia Britannica, 22 vols., half Russia. (last edition;) Dickens' Works, 26 vols., half morocco; &c., &c.; also, four very handsome black walnut, carved library cases. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER will keep the teeth clean and white, and prevent decay. Sold by druggists. 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

A GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING, UNDER the auspices of the TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, WM. HAW, JR., President, will be held at Lincoln Hall, 3d av., corner 116th st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, to ratify the nomination of HORATIO P. ALLEN for member of Assembly. Hon. Benj. K. Phelps and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

Committee of Arrangements:

COL. A. P. KETCHUM, JAMES E. WATSON, JAMES DAVIS, Major J. D. TERRY, ISAAC T. REEVE, BENJ. PAGE. OTIS T. HALL, Chairman.

INDEPENDENT, REPUBLICAN, AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT, JAMES H. SULLIVAN. The unanimous choice of the citizens at the mass meeting held Jan. 10, 1874, at No. 2,279 3d av.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Republican nomination for member of Assembly, HORATIO P. ALLEN.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Jan. 15, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold at public auction the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20 by 53, with two-story brick extension, 15 by 20, and lot 20 by ½ block, No. 47 East Twenty-ninth street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues, for $96,800, the purchaser being James Hurry. James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. U. Embery, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots of land, together in size 75 by 100.5, with a frame house thereon, known as the "Tallman Mansion," located on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue, at the rate of $4,700 per lot, or $14,100 for the entire property. The purchaser was C. J. De Witt, plaintiff in the legal action. S. Dingee, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 100.5, situate on West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 195.9 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $12,175 to C. E. Gates, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The remaining legal auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of a brown-stone-front house and lot on East Thirtieth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst. Sale by Messrs. Bleecker & Co. of a house and lot on west Thirty-eighth street, west of Seventh avenue, adjourned to Feb. 14, and sale by James M. Miller of leasehold premises on West Twenty-first street, west of Tenth avenue, property withdrawn, the matters in dispute having, for the present, been arranged. No further business was transacted.

In connection with the sale by Wm. Kennelly, on Wednesday, at the Exchange, of a lot on Tenth avenue, north of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, for $7,600, we should have stated that there is a well-built frame house upon the property bringing in a fair rental.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, two sales are noticed, viz.:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Theodore F. Miller, Esq., Referee, of three lots of land, each 25 by 102.2, with improvements, on East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 250 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron bank building, with lot 25 by 125, on Bleecker street, south-west corner of South Fifth avenue. This sale has been heretofore a number of times adjourned, but it is announced for to-day as positive.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 47 East 29th st., n. s., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 20x½ block, house 20x53, with 2-story brick extension 15x20 ... $26,800

By James M. Miller.

1 frame house and 3 lots West 68th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th av., lots form plot 75x100.5, house known as the "Tallman Mansion," sold as one parcel, but per lot, $4,700 each ... $14,100

By S. Dingee.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 134th st., n. s., 195.9 ft. w. of 5th av., lot 17.10x100.5 ... $12,175

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.

James st., No. 60	$4,800
4th st., No. 59, East, n. s., 142.6 ft. e. of Bowery, 25x100, 1-5 part	3,125
28th st., No. 121, n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th av., 25 x98.9	21,500
43d st., n. s., 362.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x100.5	28,000
44th st., n. s., 469.10 ft. e. of 6th av., 25.2x100.5	22,000
4th av., s. w. corner 129th st., 99.11x140	80,000
7th av., w. s., widened, 59.10 ft. s. of 127th st., 19.10x80	28,000
10th av., s. e. corner 45th st., 75.3x100	19,500
Bulk-head on East River, bounded n. by South st., and forming part thereof, running e. 121.6 ft., including riparian and slip age rights between piers foot of Broad and Whitehall sts.	21,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Barclay st., n. s., 77.7 ft. w. of Church st., 22x114.6, 21 years, per year	$1,370
45th st., s. s., 170 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5	11,100

LEASES RECORDED.

58th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 175x100.5; 59th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 77x100.5; 3 4-12 years, per year	$18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 103 BROADWAY, REAL estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property. Makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c. Gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE, AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE BANKING-HOUSE ON THE north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., brown stone, five stories high, 37x83. Terms of payment liberal. Apply on the premises. ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver National Bank of Commonwealth.

STORE PROPERTY—FOR SALE A VERY FINE iron store on Broadway, midway between Grand Central Hotel and Stewart's; will be sold at a figure making it a prime investment. DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—HOUSES and lots, No. 211 Spring st. and No. 152 West 32d st. Address E. STEVENS, Cranberry Station, N. J.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES.—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE,

For Founderies, Manufactories, Chemical Works. Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE.—STATEN ISLAND—HOTEL AND VILLA sites; fifty acres, south side, choice location, having extensive ocean and land views. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK building Nos. 34 and 36 Elizabeth st., 50 feet north of Canal st.; building 50 by 50 feet, lot 50 by 100 feet; well adapted for a manufactory; will be altered or extended to suit tenant. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 174 Canal st.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. EEKES, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES, STORAGE-LOFTS, sail-lofts, cellars, new building, South st. and Peck slip. WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 284 Pearl st.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR TO LET WITH GOOD fixtures, No. 816 2d av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

TWENTY-FIVE DWELLINGS at GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains, and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached.

Apply to A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT, NEWLY FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 17 feet wide, situated in East 48th st., near Madison av.; immediate possession; terms $350 per month. Address T. K. F., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE BY A LADY and gentleman, with one child; must be very complete, and in desirable location. Address, with price and full particulars, Box No. 2,936 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY, Jan. 16,) at 11 o'clock, within their store: Macaroni, Peeled Peaches, Seedless Raisins. At 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo J. C. Clark, landing on Pier No. 7 East River; Valencia Oranges and Palermo Oranges, ex steamship Wyoming, landing on Pier No. 46 North River; Valencia Oranges, ex steamers Republic, Russia, and City of Brussels.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FOR INVESTMENT.

N. Y. City 7 p. Cent. Stocks.

Dock Bonds, due 1904.
Croton Water Main, due 1900.
Additional New Croton Aqueduct, due 1900.
Consolidated Stock, due 1896.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds FOR SALE BY WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

CONN. VALLEY R. R. FIRST MTGE. 7 PER CENT. BONDS (free of taxes) FOR SALE BY ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Pine st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 13th inst., the retiring board were unanimously re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, who, on account of continued ill-health, was compelled to decline a re-election. The names of the gentlemen chosen Directors for the ensuing year are as follows:

JOSEPH M. COOPER, SAMUEL R. PLATT, GEORGE C. COLLINS, H. B. LOOMIS, THOMAS DAVENPORT, CHARLES HAUSELT, BENJ. W. MERRIAM, GEORGE FARMER, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, HENRY W. BELCHER, CHARLES SANDFORD, HENRY A. DIKE, THOMAS WOODWARD, WM. A. BREWER, JR., THOMAS W. ADAMS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this A. M., Mr. JOSEPH M. COOPER, the former Vice President, was elected President, and Mr. HENRY W. BELCHER was elected Vice President.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONDAY, 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, EMIL MAGNUS, ADOLPH ENGLER, FRANCIS MORAN, GEORGE GRAVENHORST, JOHN F. PUPKE, MARCELLUS HARTLEY, THOMAS J. POPE, JOSHUA HENDRICKS, DAVID SALOMON, GERHARD JANSSEN, EMIL SAUER, FREDERICK KUHNE, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, ALEX. KLINGENBERG, JONAS SONNEBORN, M. H. LEVIN, FREDERICK VILMAR, FREDERICK MEISSNER, FRED. VON BERNUTH.

And at a meeting of the board this day, EMIL SAUER and DAVID SALOMON were respectively unanimously re-elected President and Vice President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, JAN. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON the 13th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

WILLIAM A. THOMSON, ROBERT SEAMAN, DUDLEY S. GREGORY, HENRY COLLINS, JESSE HOYT, ROBERT K. DAVIES, PIERRE V. DUFLON, JESSE W. POWERS, BENJAMIN C. BOGERT, RILEY A. BRICK, JOHN G. DAVIS, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, D. EVERETT.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Wednesday, Jan. 14, WILLIAM A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS Vice President.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this bank held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. H. LOWRY, T. T. BUCKLEY, J. J. CRANE, E. W. CORLIES, W. S. TISDALE, G. G. SAMPSON, H. A. HOWE, W. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, S. R. STONE, W. L. COGSWELL, G. B. CARHART.

At a meeting of the board held this day, ROBERT H. LOWRY was unanimously elected President, JOHN J. CRANE, Vice President, and EUGENE H. PULLEN, Assistant Cashier.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES, HENRY MEYER, ROBERT RAY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, WILLIAM H. GUION, SANFORD COBB, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, J. GRENVILLE KANE, JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, JOHN A. LIVINGSTON, W. B. ASTEN.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDING and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.

EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

LOST—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a certain CHECK for Five Thousand Dollars on the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., signed by Alpheus Hardy, H. Harris, and H. Montgomery, Trustees of the estate of Joshua Sears, dated Boston, Mass., Dec. 24, 1873, payable to the order of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, by them indorsed for deposit in Oriental Bank, New-York, payment on the same being stopped.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company are requested to send their names, addresses, and the numbers and amounts of their bonds to Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 13 William st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874. By order. WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED By E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, SAMUEL WILLETS, JAS. A. ROOSEVELT, WM. REMSEN, EUGENE KELLY, CHAS. BUTLER, JOHN P. MAXWELL, HENRY P. HAVEN, GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 Per Cent. WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO, BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall St.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903. PRICE, 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by SCOTT, STRONG & CO., Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,122,422 09
Overdrafts	1,250 52
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Due from other national banks	35,399 26
Due from State banks and bankers	247 55
Current expenses	933 16
Premiums paid	14,000 00
Checks and other cash items	36,050 68
Exchanges for Clearing-house	94,248 91
Bills of other national banks	91,110 00
Fractional currency, including nickels	4,965 40
Legal-tender notes	319,426 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	35,000 00
Clearing-house loan certificates	25,000 00
Total	$2,130,053 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Interest	26,208 62
Profit and loss	10,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding	265,500 00
Dividend unpaid	125 00
Individual deposits	1,152,501 17
Demand certificates of deposit	10,515 39
Certified checks	17,932 96
United States deposits	43,431 49
Due to other national banks	13,838 94
Total	$2,130,053 57

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1874. JESSE WEST, JR., Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

Correct.—Attest: J. N. PHELPS, AMOS R. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOLD BLUFF SUBMARINE MINING COMPANY, made this 1st day of January, 1874.—The capital stock of this said company is $2,500,000, of which capital stock $2,470,000 has been issued by direction of the Trustees, in payment for the uses of certain patent rights. One hundred and fifty shares of the said capital stock have been subscribed for and paid in full, $15,000, cash.

The remainder of the capital stock, 150 shares, amounting to $15,000, is still unsold or subscribed for.

The amount of existing indebtedness on the 1st of January, 1874, did not exceed the sum of $4,000.

New-York, Jan. 13, 1874.

GRINNELL BURT, President, THOMAS HOUSTON, FREDERICK STEINLE, J. B. BARNES, } Trustees.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—On this 13th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came Grinnell Burt, President, and Thomas Houston, Frederick Steinle, and John B. Barnes, Trustees, who, being by me personally sworn, each for himself, did solemnly swear that the contents of the within statement is true and correct, to the best of their information and belief. HENRY S. MOORE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

The bondholders' meeting, Charles Dana, Chairman, met pursuant to adjournment, at the office of Mr. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., and a large majority of the bonds were represented. A plan for reorganizing the road was presented and unanimously adopted, and following-named persons were designated as Directors:

JOHN L. LUDLUM, T. C. M. PATON, DAVID E. GREEN, CHARLES DANA, GEORGE BLISS, GEO. B. SMYTHE, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, JOHN A. ELLIOTT, C. C. NOURSE.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.

JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of Feb. 4. S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP. ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO., LATE LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WM. B. LEONARD. W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same, are requested to advise with TAUSSIG, FISHER & CO., No. 32 Broad st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER Fire Insurance Company.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on and after Jan. 1.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

PHENIX Insurance Company, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand at their office in New-York. NO. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of January. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. NO. 130 BROADWAY.

M. F. HODGES, President. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Vice President. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	132,101
TOTAL ASSETS	$332,101

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. is this day declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF this company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, the 17th of January, and reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of January.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

40TH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

The MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand at their office, No. 48 Wall st.

JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

JAN. 8, 1874. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, AND No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. (Established 1787.) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both payable on and after Jan. 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices { No. 160 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN, No. 178 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1874.

The Directors of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, 42D ST. AND 8TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AN INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto, on and after Jan. 20, 1874. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1874.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—STANDARD Fire Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1874. A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY — DIVIDEND. — THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Metaline Company, and the Foreign Metaline Company will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

44TH DIVIDEND CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1874.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. OFFICE, NO. 346 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
CASH ASSETS	322,340 70

JAN. 13, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN M. FURMAN, President. JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President. SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., is payable on demand.

CHARLES. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 23D ST., Near 8th av.,

Have declared their usual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., Payable Jan. 20.

The business of this Bank increased more than one-half; in safety equal to the best institutions. Money deposited or drawn at any time. INTEREST FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT, thus saving accounts opened or transferred to this Bank from loss of interest. Deposits before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.

Accounts opened of any amount and drawn against by check when desired.

C. B. LEBARON, President.

I. M. FREESE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees,

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge. Money deposited before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.

ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCOFIELD, } Vice Presidents.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. 1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JANUARY interest for 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1874, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

C. GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Also, an extra interest of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1874.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 received. The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary. S. BROADWELL, President.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE ordered that an interest dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday Jan. 19, 1874. Interest not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary. C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED until Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES: Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
ZALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

☞ *Send for circular.* SAM L. HARRIS, Manager. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

N. B.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after Jan. 22, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,

No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (opposite Crosby st.,) NEW-YORK, Jan 14, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 19th) of this month.

Also, an extra interest, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER 12TH ST.

INTEREST BEGINS THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Assets, $3,045,138 65. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for City or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or plain sewing in a dress-making establishment; desires rather to acquire a knowledge of the dress-making business than to receive high wages. Call at No. 22 Bond st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, in a private house; no objections to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is quick and orderly with her work, and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress, &c.; is also a good laundress and not afraid of work; good reference; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch young woman, or general house-work; City or country; is an excellent cook, and fine washer and ironer; has good City references, and will take moderate wages. Call at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a neat, willing woman, well recommended; is a plain cook and good laundress; has good references, and will do housework in a private family. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well-recommended woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; IS COMpetent and thorough cook; has very best of recommendations for capability, integrity, &c.; is neat, prompt, obliging; for City or country. Call at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker and splendid pastry cook; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; IS ALSO a good washer and ironer; has two years' recommendations; will work for moderate wages, either in City or country; is tidy, capable, and willing. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROUGH, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN; HAS eighteen months' City references; is perfectly sober, steady person; is a good family cook, a good baker, and is in every respect a faithful servant. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, DAY, WEEK, or month; good reference; hotel, restaurant, club, or first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 620 West 46th st., fourth floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant women in a private family; one to cook and other as waitress; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 245 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK TO WASH AND IRON; is a first-class cook, and good washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A VERY GOOD RECOMMENDED GERman girl as cook, washer and ironer; is very willing. Call at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE colored girl, who is a competent dress-maker and seamstress, solicits engagements by the day. Call at No. 140 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RECOMMENDED GERman girl, not afraid of work; is a good family cook, and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL house-work in a private family; has good references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 151 East 30th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FULLY EXPERIENCED maid; understands cutting and fitting; is a first-class hair-dresser; very tasteful and competent in the above duties; speaks French, English, and German; has first-class City testimonials. Can be seen for two days at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an excellent laundress, who is also a first-class chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS AN experienced laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 13 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 752 3d av.

MAN SERVANT.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO IS willing to make himself useful in any kind of work; is active and intelligent; no objection about wages. Call or address at the French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, PROTestant woman of thirty; highly respectable and City recommended; can take entire charge, and bring an infant up on a bottle, or growing children or invalid; also, a good seamstress, can cut and fit for children, operate, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, TO TAKE care of children, or do up-stairs work; can operate on Wilson machine; is stout and good-tempered; has never lived out before. Can be seen with her parents at No. 9 Cornelia st., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse, and to take entire charge of it from its birth; can make herself generally useful. Address J. M. C., Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—This day the Swedish cooks and laundresses. Can be seen at the office from 10 to 3.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; not so much wages as a good home; can give references for the past six years. Apply for a week at her present employer's, No. 20 East 35th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City references. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, AS clerk in an office or at any respectable business; good reference and moderate salary. Address J. L. H., No. 214 High st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom who understands his business thoroughly; strictly temperate; careful driver; will be found generally useful; no objection to the country; unexceptionable City reference from the last employer. Address L. L., Box No. 83 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; can drive four in hand or tandem; has the best reference in the City. Call on or address J. B., at saddler's store, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged thirty years, with best recommendations; can take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening, farmwork, operate all kinds of agricultural machinery; care cattle, poultry, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands his business in all its branches; small family; first-class reference. Address Livingston, care Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE Englishman; first-class references. Address for two days C. H., No. 907 Broadway.

SERVANT, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man, aged twenty-six years, who can clean silver, furniture, carpets, curtains, mirrors, walks, build fires, tend furnace, door, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS or House-work.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged forty years, no children; man understands the care of horses and driving, vegetable and flower gardening, milking, caring for cattle, poultry, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; will do all branches of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, TRUSTworthy youth (American) in any capacity; good penman, understands office duties, willing to make himself generally useful; a permanent situation more of an object than wages. Address Anxious, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; no objection to the country or to travel; good City reference from the employer. Address W. B., Box No. 71 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; references can be given from present employer. Address C. B. T., corner 55th st. and 6th av., drug store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS private waiter; has the best City references. Address for two days F. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN, with twelve years' experience, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Address G. K., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

$70 PER MONTH PAID TO A SMART MAN IN every town to take orders for me. Send me reference and 50 cents for outfit. S. F. DAYTON, Printer, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Box No. 114.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD PENman and quick at figures; salary at first, $10 per week. Call on GEO. S. PORTER & CO., No. 200 Broadway, New-York, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING GIRL to do general house-work; one competent can have good wages. Call at No. 174 East 79th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL. MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH TESTIMONIALS. H. C. TERRY & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDden to sell or deliver any goods or pay any bills to any person without a written order from the undersigned.

(Signed,) JOHN DONAHUE, Merchant Tailor, No. 304 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

JAN. 14, 1874.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, STANDS, SHOW-CASE, desks, very cheap. MEISEL, LAMPE & CO., No. 93 Chambers st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—PEW NO. 63, MIDDLE AISLE, IN DR. Hall's church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Inquire at No. 130 Water st.; office on first floor.

PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ, THEODORE H. MEAD, ADAM WEBER, OWEN MURPHY, FRED. C. WAGNER, Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, amounting to $185,000, will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 24. These bonds are part of an issue of $400,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on the valuable plot of land situated on the north-east corner of 6th av. and West 23d st., in the City of New-York, and the massive granite building now in process of erection on the same, and nearly completed. The land alone cost $340,000, and the cost of both land and building will amount to over $1,000,000.

The principal of the bonds is payable Sept. 15, 1891, and they bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable March 15 and Sept. 15. By a late enactment, savings banks may invest in these bonds to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. of their assets.

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved by the Trustees of said fund.

Proposals may be addressed to JAMES M. AUSTIN, Treasurer, care of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange court, of whom further information can be obtained.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., for Grammar School No. 12.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The name of the party offering a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

DAVID HAYS, LAWRENCE G. GOULDING, JOHN H. BOSCHEN, GEORGE G. HALLOCK, JAMES W. McBARRON, Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW BOLTS, AND OTHER IRON MATERIALS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Screw Bolts and other iron materials for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.

For full information, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SPIKES, BOLTS, BANDS AND STAY PLATES.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Spikes, Bolts, Bands, and Stay Plates for six months, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks, until 12 o'clock noon, of Jan. 20, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

ANDES, (chartered,)..........Jan. 24
DELTA..........Feb. 7
GLAMORGAN..........Feb. 28
PEMBROKE..........March 14

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M.
Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M. | Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Jan. 20, 7:15 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. Fischer..........Jan. 27
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson..........Feb. 10
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas..........Feb. 24

From Eagle Line pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken. Rates of passage to

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG: Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency.

The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining tables.

For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage

Apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Wednesday, Feb. 4
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER..........Saturday, Feb. 21
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South st., New-York.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 17
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of ... [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 17—CITY OF PANAMA, (new,) Capt. ——, for freight only.

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 11—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 17.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
ETNA..........Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Jan. 20.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:55 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 3:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

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RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4.45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M.; via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot. JOHN T. MOODY, Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)

School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

Winter recess ends Jan. 6.

For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE removed to No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 28th st. Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically. Apply for particulars day or evening.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BABBLER, as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

LITTLE BOYS ADMITTED TO YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

MUSIC AND SINGING TAUGHT BY A lady from Europe of renown. Address Mme. M. S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign book-seller, No. 77 University place.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this Financial Crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE VICINITY OF WALL AND BROAD sts., A PAPER WRITTEN IN ARABIC, and dated at Jerusalem, belonging to a very poor woman, and of the greatest importance to her. It would be a charity for the finder to return the same to Box No. 2,380 Post Office.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, BETWEEN 39TH AND 44th sts., Wednesday morning, a POCKET-BOOK containing $24. Return the same to a working girl at No. 357 West 44th st., No. 1 Bets Block, ROSE McPARELAND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A TURQUOISE EAR-RING, in going from No. 68 East 34th st. to No. 30 West 37th st. If the finder will leave it at No. 30 West 37th st., he will be suitably rewarded.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1874.

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

An entirely new Portland sleigh; sold because the owner has no use for it. Can be seen at No. 65 East 25th st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

JERSEY CATTLE—PRIZE HERD—GOLD MEDAL. A small, choice herd of Jersey cattle, consisting of two bulls, three cows, and a heifer calf; pure blood, very handsome, which have lately taken a herd prize gold medal; would be sold, the whole herd together, for $1,200. Apply to J. W. OWENS, Mr. Schieffelin's place, Tarrytown, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.—TYLER House, corner 12th st. and Broadway, newly furnished and renovated; rooms spacious and elegant; $3 per day; lodgings, $1; permanent guests, $10 per week upward, according to location of room.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a strictly private family; house and location first class; references given and required. Address Comfort, Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 67 WEST 19TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, separately or together; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with every convenience; family small; references exchanged.

NO. 120 EAST 19TH ST.

A suite of two or three handsomely-furnished rooms may be had with board. The location is central and desirable in all respects.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOM, VERY PLEASANT, FRONT, suitable for two ladies, two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; very convenient to cars; every accommodation; terms moderate. No. 40 West 9th st.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Third story front and hall rooms connecting, with board; hall rooms for gentlemen; table boarders taken; references.

NO. 27 MORTON ST., BETWEEN BLEECKER and Hudson, furnished front room, second floor fire and gas, to gentleman, without board; references exchanged; family private.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., A desirable suite of apartments, on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, ample closets, with with first-class board, near 5th av.; terms reasonable. Address M. H., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town *Times* Office.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST 20TH ST.—A suite of three rooms on second and a large hall room on third floor for first-class parties. House extra width. Location unexceptionable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 337.

Newly and handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with private table only; references exchanged.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE CHEERFUL AND WELL-furnished rooms, at moderate rates. Inquire at No. 347 4th av., second door above 25th st.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to rent to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references required.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Desirable rooms to let, with board.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ALCOVE AND hall room, third floor front, with board; references. No. 30 East 35th st.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, with first-class board. 7 West 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST., TWO hall rooms and a basement to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING DURING the day, desires board in a quiet family of respectability and refinement, on or before the 1st of February; vicinity of West 16th st. and 6th av., preferred; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address L. E. S., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room on second or third floor, handsomely furnished, and where the table cannot be excelled; location preferred between 5th and 6th avs., above 30th st. Address S., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and price.

APARTMENTS WANTED IN FIRST-CLASS private house. Parlor and two bedrooms, en suite, suitable for gentleman, wife, and maid, hot water, bath, and all modern improvements required. If suited, a liberal price will be paid. Address M. H. S., Union Club.

WINTER RESORTS.

BEAUTIFUL WINTER RESORT OF ST. Mary's, Ga., opposite Fernandina, Fla., climate similar to Southern Italy; sulphur springs, first-class hotel. For circular or information address BOWMAN & TAYLOR, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD, WITH PLEASant home and first-class table; terms moderate. Apply at No. 206 West 39th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE limited partnership of CHARLES E. FORD & CO.

The limited partnership composed of CHARLES E. FORD and ANDREW J. DUNN as general partners, and BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING as special partner, heretofore formed for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities on commission, in the City of New-York, for the term of one year, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873, and terminating on the 30th day of April, 1874, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and such dissolution takes effect Jan. 1, 1874.

CHARLES E. FORD, ANDREW J. DUNN, } General Partners.
BENJAMIN F. HUNTTING, Special Partner.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.

The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.

STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KNAPP & McCORD expires this day by limitation.

MILTON KNAPP,
H. D. McCORD,
P. C. VAN SCHAICK, Special.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name.

MILTON KNAPP,
H. D. McCORD.

MR. JOHN ABENDROTH HAVING RETIRED from the firm of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, the remaining partners will continue the business under same style and firm name of ABENDROTH BROTHERS, and will cash all bills of the late firm on presentation at their office, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman st., or No. 282 Pearl st., New-York.

WM. P. ABENDROTH,
AUGUSTUS ABENDROTH,
JOHN D. FRASER.

JAN. 1, 1874.

No. 41 LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E. C., 31st Dec., 1873.

HON. RONALD LESLIE MELVILLE WILL become a partner in our firm on the 2d proximo.

McCULLOCH & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, (MIDDLE-AGED,) formerly a member of the Bar, and for many years and at present engaged as accountant to a large public company doing business in Canada, is desirous of obtaining an appointment as manager or Secretary of a company, or some similar situation, where a thorough, general knowledge of business and a large experience in correspondence and financial management would be considered desirable qualifications; first-class testimonials as to business ability will be furnished; liberal salary required. Address J. N., Box 876, Montreal, Canada.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL TO ENgage in the manufacture of wrought iron of superior quality by a new process, which is approved by the best authorities. A large demand exists for the iron which is now exclusively supplied from abroad at much greater cost than it can be made here for. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 30 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT OPENING A REAL estate office in the central part of the City, vicinity of 23d st. and 6th av., is desirous of arranging with a good Fire Insurance Company for an agency of branch office; is a life-long resident of New-York, posted in real estate, and can give best references. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

A FRENCHMAN KNOWING THE BUILDING works, molds and moldings of the artificial stone, possessor of a patent fire-proof for walls, partitions, roofs, &c., excessively advantageous, wishes to be in correspondence with a building company or master. Write to Mr. VACHEY, No. 328 Monroe st., New-York.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF an established Ladies' and Gents' Fancy and Furnishing Goods Store; located on west side; satisfactory reasons for selling. No agents. Apply to M. SAMUELS, Jr., No. 69 Walker st.

A PARTY WHO WILL LOAN A MANUFACTURING firm $5,000 immediately, for one year, can make $650 besides interest; will give real estate security. Apply at No. 847 Broadway.

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AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought and realistic drama,

THE FEMME DE FEU!

with

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

Who has been received nightly by FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES, who have testified their appreciation of this artist's GREAT DRAMATIC TALENTS by their enthusiastic and rapturous applause, CALLING HER BEFORE THE CURTAIN FIVE TIMES DURING THE EVENING.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST, NEW and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, ORIGINAL and SELECTED MUSIC, and NOVEL and INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and the UNRIVALED SENSATION SCENE of the PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 1:30

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH WILL APPEAR AS DIANE BERARD, in which she has achieved a GREAT ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

All the company in the cast and the unrivaled SENSATION SCENE OF THE PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!!!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU..........Directors

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

SEVEN NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lucia

Theodore Habelmann, Wm. Carlton, G. F. Hall, W. H. Tilla, Mr. Fenich, Miss Starbird.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, MARTHA.

Miss Kellogg..........as..........Lady Henrietta

Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Joseph Maas, G. F. Hall, Edward Seguin, Thomas Bartleman.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, MARITANA.

Mme. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Wilford Morgan, Wm. Carlton, W. White, Mrs. White.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Miss Kellogg..........as..........Arline

FULL CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Frank A. Howson..........Musical Director

Sale of seats commences Saturday, Jan. 17, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, and Nos. 701, 114 Broadway; reserved seats, $2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.

Corner 8th av. and 23d st.

PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EIGHTH WEEK—53D TO 59TH PERFORMANCE—200,000 people have seen the entirely new Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Panoramic Pantomime,

HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTEN FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the

LEADING HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

M. G. L. FOX, the American Grimaldi, as HUMPTY DUMPTY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Benefit of the widow and children of the late THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, 1874.

The delightful sketch, in three acts, of WILKINS MICAWBER, in which will appear Messrs. ROWE, MACKEY, BURROUGHS, &c.

THE STAGE-STRUCK BARBER.

Jeremiah Clip, with his imitations of celebrated actors..........Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, supported by the members of Booth's Theatre Company.

THE VOKES FAMILY, in their celebrated specialty of BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Music by Tissington's Orchestra.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. To be procured at the box-office of the theatre.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Farewell appearance of the VOKES, in their great specialty THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Leffingwell's nonsensical absurdity, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Opens at 7:15; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Last night! Saturday Matinée! Last nights! GABRIEL GRUB. Majilton-Raynors, Bonshell, Austins. Beautiful. Wondrous. GREAT FAMILY THEATRE.

Only three nights and Saturday matinée of the Majilton-Raynors in GABRIEL GRUB. Then look out MONDAY, Jan. 19, for the greatest vaudeville and novelty entertainment ever attempted. Thirty specialty artists. Admission, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. O. DOUD BYRON.

ONE WEEK OF BEN McCULLOUGH.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON in BEN McCULLOUGH.	PERFECTION, and Sheldon's pantomime, FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND INCIDENTAL TO ABOVE The premier ventriloquist, Mr. ALEX. DAVIS. The American songstress, Miss JENNIE ENGEL. DICK SANDS, the great PENDY, M. GALLAGHER, and W. H. CRANE'S $11,000 BOX TRICK.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT will repeat his

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH,

SATURDAY, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., 23d st. and 6th av., over Moir's Jewelry Store.

Subject—"Cultivation of the Ear."

Ladies specially invited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SHEPHERD KNAPP as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE AVENUE C RAILROAD COMPANY and others, defendants.—Action to foreclose two mortgages.—Whereas, by an order of this Court, dated the 16th day of December, 1873, it was, among other things, ordered that this action be referred to the undersigned, as Referee, to ascertain and report the amount due for principal and interest upon the several bonds secured by two certain mortgages to the plaintiff, Shepherd Knapp, as Trustee, by the defendants, The Avenue C Railroad Company, the first of said mortgages bearing date the 1st day of May, 1869, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, and bearing interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of May and November in each year; the second of said mortgages bearing date the 15th day of February, 1871, and having been executed to secure an issue of bonds of said company bearing even date with said last-mentioned mortgage, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, said bonds being for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with interest at and after the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit, on the first days of August and February in each year. And, whereas, it was further ordered in said order that the undersigned, as Referee as aforesaid, ascertain and report the names of the holders of said bonds respectively, and the amount due to each for principal and interest thereon. Now, therefore, I, Alvin C. Bradley, Referee as aforesaid, do hereby notify and require all the holders of each and every of the before-mentioned bonds and coupons to appear before me, at my office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, on the 29th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., and produce the same.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1874. ALVIN C. BRADLEY, Referee.

DEVELIN, MILLER & TRULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 113 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—JOHN M. WOLCOTT, plaintiff, against C. O. CROSBY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and sixty-six 65-100 dollars, with interest on the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars from the 3d day of October, 1873, and interest on the sum of five hundred and forty-one 65-100 dollars, with interest from the 3d day of December, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1873.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 7th day of January, 1874.

JAS. K. HILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja9-law6wF* No. 62 Wall street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—HARVEY B. STREETER and GRISWOLD DENISON, plaintiffs, against ROBERT SHANNON, Thomas Whittaker, William Metcalf and Ann Hughes, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office, Brooklyn, Kings County, aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

JAS. K. AVERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
d12-law6wF* No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S, STEAM MARBLE WORKS, Nos. 217-223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting, furniture slabs, counters, &c.; tiling, monuments, head-stones, &c. plumbers' slabs a specialty; [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK

Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

SIXTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part: Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Kate Claxton, Miss Eliza Weathersby, Miss Kate Holland, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. H. W. Montgomery, Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. H. Wilder, Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10, AT 1:30, FIFTH MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next to Broadway.

Begins at 8. Carriages may by ordered for 10:30, Box-office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.; seats secured a week in advance.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, (except SATURDAY NIGHT,) and also at the MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

SARATOGA,

THE GREAT COMIC SENSATION!!!

With a great cast, including Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Morant, W. Davidge, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Louis James, Sara Jewett, F. Hardenberg, Minnie Conway, Geo. Parkes, Nina Varian, D. Whiting, Nellie Mortimer, Hart Conway, Stella Congdon, Peakes, Marcy, DeVere, and others.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 17, (by request,)

MAN AND WIFE

In rehearsal, a new and powerful comedy, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled FOLLINE!

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART—Sole Proprietor.

MONDAY, Jan. 12, and balance of week, the wonderful ROYAL YEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE.

The beautiful Cuban sylph, Mlle. ZOE.

This lady will appear in the sensation drama, WIZARD SKIFF.

Reappearance of HARRIGAN and HART in their own and original act, viz.: THE MULLIGAN GUARDS.

Second week of the master banjoist, Mr. FRANK CONVERSE. First week of the Lancashire dancer, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

GRAND TABLEAUS OF IRELAND.

All the mammoth troupe retained, and an entire new olio.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

The very elaborate nature of the preparations for the production of the comedy of MONEY, renders it necessary to announce that there will be

NO MATINEE PERFORMANCE HERE SATURDAY NEXT.

TWELFTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK IN THE COMEDY SERIES.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS of Boucicault's New Comedy, entitled, A MAN OF HONOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, will be presented for the first time in three years, LORD LYTTON'S COMEDY OF MONEY.

With NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

The cast will include MR. LESTER WALLACK and MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, His first appearance here in two years.

The FAMOUS GAMBLING SCENE AT THE CLUB, usually omitted, will be restored at this revival.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 8 O'CLOCK.

GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 16, AT 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

FRENCH READINGS.—MR. FAVARGER HAS the honor to announce an evening of FRENCH RECITATIONS for FRIDAY, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the UNION LEAGUE ROOMS. Tickets, $1 50: numbered, $2: at Mr. Christern's, No. 77 University place, and by mail, of Mr. FAVARGER, Brevoort House.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION.—FREE LECTURES FOR THE people, in the great hall, at 8 P. M., SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

The lecture will be delivered by Prof. EDWARD S. MORSE, of Bowdoin College, Maine, on "Vertebrates," being the last of a series of four on natural history.

Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at the book store of A. Brentano, Union square, and D. Van Nostrand, No. 23 Murray st.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.

MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE, Administratrix with the will annexed.

d19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. VAN RENSSELAER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873.

ALBON P. MAN, JOHN ERVING, WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, } Executors.

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PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.

ja16-law6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruorton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.

n14-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.

LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY, CAROLINE PIERCE, Executrices.

d12-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH, THOS. E. STILLMAN, Administrators.

ja16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS BONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 100 East Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of June, 1873. HENRY BERGH, Executor.

au1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE RACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.

o17-law6mF* ELISE RACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BENNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.

o24-law6mF* CATHARINE E. BENNETT, Executrix.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM,

Broadway and 35th st., permanently open for the exposition of the world-renowned

CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY.

From 12 o'clock M. to 4 o'clock P. M., daily, the beautiful pictorial illusion of

PARIS BY NIGHT,

with moonlight, starlight, and gaslight effects, each evening, from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

Chimes afternoon and evening.

POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE,

with music, refectory, and a succession of pleasing and instructive novelties in art, mechanics, science, and vertu.

THE LECTORIUM,

in which Prof. Tobin will demonstrate the ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS of the senses, with novel and scientific illustrations.

Lightning flash at 8 o'clock each evening by Washington mean time. The increasing crowd of visitors render a division of the entertainments impracticable, and the management have decided to fix the price of admission to the whole series at matinée or soirée at $1 each, and no extras.

Full descriptive pamphlets now ready for gratuitous distribution.

Children half price.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

WILL BE GIVEN

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874,

UNDER THE USUAL MANAGEMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

MEMBERS' COURSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 16,

DR. JAY VILLIERS,

THE GREAT HUMORIST,

ON ECCENTRIC PEOPLE.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

JOHN B.

GOUGH

Will give his NEW LECTURE, "NOW AND THEN," at East-side Hall, 86th st. and 3d av., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Tickets, 50 cents.

MR. TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8, at his ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, 6th av., ARE FULLY FREE FROM EVERY OBJECTIONAL FEATURE. Mr. Trenor personally receives all who attend. ALL WINES, REFRESHMENTS, &c., EXCLUDED.

Mr. TRENOR'S NEW-YORK STYLE OF DANCING, which has become so fashionable in this City and is rapidly being adopted in Europe, is practiced each evening to good music.

PRESENT AND FORMER PUPILS can INTRODUCE their young friends to the Receptions. INSTRUCTION MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(SEVENTH—"AS we journey through life, let us dance by the way.") Every SATURDAY EVENING, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany building,) East 14th st., commencing at 8 and closing at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—The Piccaninnies, from London, for a few days only. Every Afternoon at 3, and Evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,

BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST., EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M. Panorama, Lecture, Music, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FREDENHEIM, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Abraham Fredenheim, of County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BOWROSAN, bankrupt, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, in said district, at the City of New-York, Jan. 15, 1874.—To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, the said Register, at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the said City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 28th day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAVAN B. SALISBURY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. DAVIDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order by said Register, on the 13th day of January, 1874, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS COPENHAGEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius Copenhagen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja16-law3wF* HENRY ELLIOTT, Assignee, Nos. 23 and 25 Warren st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN RIORDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Riorden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the —th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja9-law3wF* THOMAS B. WHITNEY, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 20th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BERNARD ARONSON, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

j9-law3wF JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHANIEL R. STOUT, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja9-law3wF JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 24th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM MILLS, surviving partner, &c., bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.

ja9-law3wF JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 13th day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN J. RICKMAN, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

ja9-law3wF JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of September, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt [illegible]

LOSSES BY FIRE.

$100,000 *WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED IN BROOKLYN.*

EXCITEMENT AT THE RAYMOND STREET JAIL—FIVE LARGE STORES DESTROYED.

Yesterday was a day of fire in Brooklyn. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon a fire broke out in the Raymond Street Jail, which for a time caused much consternation among the prisoners and keepers. The fire originated in a flue which extended through and heated the male department of the prison. The damage was trifling, but had it not been for the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, the loss of life might have been considerable. The fire was first announced to the keepers by the screams of Mrs. Merrigan, who is detained on a charge of murdering Miss Maggie Hamil, and afterward setting fire to the house (Mrs. Merrigan's house) in which the murdered woman lay. The window of Mrs. Merrigan's cell overlooks the yard facing the male department of the prison. When the flames first became visible she rushed along the corridor toward the keeper's room, crying "Fire!" The alarm was at once rung, but before the arrival of the Fire Department Warden Stenson, who is in charge of the prison, had, by the judicious application of some pails of water, almost subdued the flames. The prisoners were quickly removed from the male department on the first alarm, but fortunately, although much confusion prevailed, none of them escaped. Shortly after the arrival of the fire-engines the fire was extinguished, the loss on the building amounting to less than $500. The rumor that the fire was the work of one of the prisoners confined in the jail is dispelled by the following communication of Sheriff Williams in the afternoon to the Board of Supervisors:

Honorable Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: A fire broke out in the County Jail about 11 o'clock A. M. to-day, doing damage to the extent of $500 or thereabouts.

The fire originated from a defective smoke-pipe or flue over the engine-room of the male prison, and burned a portion of the ceiling of the room occupied by the "bell men." A straw bed was set on fire, which, being saturated with water, produced a dense smoke, discoloring the walls, but doing no other damage. Not a prisoner escaped, nor was a single prisoner injured in the slightest degree.

It became necessary for the Fire Department to cut away a small portion of the roof, which should be repaired at once. I desire to call your attention to the fact that there is not an inch of fire-hose in the jail, and no conveniences whatever for putting out fire.

I respectfully ask that some provision be made at once to supply the necessary wants in that respect.

Yours respectfully, A. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 15, 1874.

Scarcely had the fire-engines returned to their respective houses, after the conflagration in the jail had been extinguished, when the bells rang out an alarm of fire in the Fifteenth District. This fire proved to be one of the most extensive that has occurred in Brooklyn for some time. The flames broke out in a shed used as a linseed-oil works, on Water street, and quickly spread to the stores of Nesbit & Sons, facing on the river. These stores were filled with a general assortment of merchandise, consisting of jute, hides, log-wood, gunny bags, leather, and palm-oil. Second Engineer Farley, immediately on arriving at the scene of action, ordered a second alarm, but despite the utmost efforts of the firemen the flames spread rapidly, and it soon became apparent that five at least of the eight warehouses must be demolished. The fire, although from the nature of the material ignited produced more smoke than flame, was distinctly visible from the New-York side, and in full view of thousands who cross the ferry about that hour. Crowds turned toward the scene of the conflagration, and the Police, under command of Superintendent Folk, had all they could do to keep back the eager multitude. The Coney Island, De Kalb avenue, Vanderbilt avenue, and Smith street cars were stopped for several hours. The Empire Stores consist of brick sheds three stories in height. The partition walls dividing the different stores did not reach entirely to the roof, and this fact proved one of the principal obstacles in the way of the firemen. The flames springing to the roof of the building, found food in the light shingle of the roofing, and spread rapidly along the tops of the stores. For a time Mr. Massey, President of the Fire Department, thought that the entire range of stores from Main street to the Fulton Ferry must succumb to the flames. The firemen, however, succeeded, despite the blinding smoke, in breaking a hole through the roof and opposing the progress of the flames in a northerly direction by the four powerful streams of water. The stores adjoining those of Nesbit & Sons were only saved by a twenty-eight inch wall of solid stone masonry. The firemen suffered intensely from the severe cold. Many of them, who were unprovided with rubber coats, or who had, in their haste to attend the summons of the fire-bell, been unable to procure those necessary articles, were disabled by the cold and wet. Beyond the sufferings of the firemen there were no incidents of particular interest connected with the fire. By 5 o'clock the flames were under control. The fire is still smouldering, but it is not anticipated that the adjoining stores are in any danger. The loss as estimated by the Fire Marshal is $25,000 on buildings and $75,000 on stock, all of which is covered by insurance. The office of Nesbit & Sons was early vacated, and all the books of the firm saved.

About 5 o'clock last evening another fire occurred at No. 654 Fulton street, in the shirt store of H. A. Brown, which occasioned a loss of $25. Between 5 and 6 o'clock a fire broke out in the oil works of Libby & Clarks, corner of Verona and Richards streets, South Brooklyn. The fire originated in a stove-pipe, and ignited the roof, but owing to the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, was speedily extinguished. Loss $150.

At 5:15 o'clock, a fire occurred in the window of May & Parker's dry-goods store, No. 1 381 Fulton street, occasioned by some goods igniting from the flame of the gas-jets. A loss of $200 was sustained before the flames were extinguished. The property is insured in the Phœnix for $2,000, and the Ætna and Hartford for $2,800.

FIRES IN THIS CITY.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 7 Dover street, occupied by Stephen Sheurer, and caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp; damage, $50....At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame stable, No. 268 West Fortieth street, occupied by George Ranch, caused by a boy dropping a lighted candle. A horse, valued at $300, was burned to death. The building was damaged to the extent of $150....Some unknown miscreant attempted to fire the five-story tenement-house No. 693 Third avenue, occupied by a number of families. At 4 o'clock the incendiary poured some kerosene oil on the matting in the main hall and set fire to it. The flames were discovered and extinguished by Patrolman Harrison Wilson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, before they had made any progress....Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 37 Washington street, occupied by Bridget Wilson; damage, $25.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The temporary Committee on Organization of the new Tammany General Committee was occupied yesterday in hearing further testimony concerning the primary election frauds in the new Twenty-third Ward. Contesting delegates from the new Twenty-fourth Ward also presented protests against the legality of the ticket declared elected by the Inspectors in that locality. No decisions on the contested elections in the various districts, referred to the committee for settlement, were made, and it is not probable that any will be until Saturday next. An excited meeting of the District Committee of the Sixteenth Assembly District, certified to as elected by the Inspectors, was held last evening, corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Peter Woods made a speech, in which he charged the opponents of the "regular" ticket, and more especially one individual whose name he would not repeat, as guilty of the most shameful fraud and treachery to the central organization. A resolution adopted at a meeting of the Committee on Organization was read, recommending that the organization of committees in contested districts should be postponed until the contests are decided, and the meeting then adjourned.

MR. BERGH'S BUSY SEASON.

Yesterday morning Mr. Bergh received intimation that a dog-fight was to take place at Frank Pollock's saloon, at Weehawken, in the afternoon. The New-Jersey Society was immediately informed of it, and two of Mr. Bergh's officers were at each ferry on this side, with warrants to arrest all persons found crossing the river with bull-dogs in their possession. Unfortunately the New-Jersey officials appear much like the Long Island authorities, somewhat loth to defend the humane laws enacted for the protection of dumb animals, and they failed to take advantage of the hint given them by Mr. Bergh, and the beastly and demoralizing combat went on, and was ended without any arrests being made. As the Bergh deputies were watching the Forty-second Street Ferry a drove of cattle came over, and one of the drovers with a heavy cudgel belabored one of the oxen over the head and face most cruelly. He was arrested and locked up, and the cudgel remains a trophy in the hands of the society. A Fifth avenue stage-driver also came to grief last night, being arrested by one of the society's officers driving a very lame horse. A veterinary surgeon pronounced the disabled animal totally unfit for work.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Frederick Lubo, Captain of a lumber barge, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Kasmire, at the Harlem Court-house, on a charge of discharging, with deadly intent, a shot-gun at George Magee, Captain of the steamer Sylvan Grove. Lubo's barge was lying at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and, when the steamer was passing, he hailed Capt. Magee and asked him to "slow up." Before the Captain could signal the engineer, Lubo raised his shot-gun and fired, luckily doing no injury. He was arrested by Officer Brown, of the Twelfth Precinct. Judge Kasmire held the prisoner in $1,500 bail, to answer at General Sessions, and Edward P. Steers, of No. 1,311 Fourth avenue, became his bondsman.

HAVEMEYER'S UMBRELLA-CARRIER.

THE LIFE AND SWINDLING CAREER OF "NOSEY" QUINN—TWENTY YEARS OF THIEVERY—WHAT "FATTY" WALSH THINKS OF THE NEW WARDEN.

To say that the reputable portion of the community were astounded by the announcement in THE TIMES Wednesday morning that our nondescript Mayor had succeeded, after seven months' intriguing, in having his valet-de-chambre and umbrella-carrier, John, alias "Nosey," Quinn, appointed Warden of the City Prison vice Warden William Johnston, removed, but feebly expresses the indignation and disgust felt by the honest citizens of the City. All were aware that Quinn was wholly unfitted for the position, but the great majority were ignorant of what a degraded and disreputable person had been selected as a fit man to keep watch and guard over, and safely detain, the City's criminals. It was not even suspected by the greater portion of the citizens who were averse to the appointment, that the man thus placed in such an important public position, during all the days of his tortuous life has been a constant associate and companion of the very criminals who will in all probability be given into his custody. Detectives who have been carefully investigating Quinn's antecedents, and who are now endeavoring to fathom the peculiar tie which evidently gains for Quinn the friendship and influence of his master Havemeyer, furnish the following facts regarding "Nosey" Quinn's previous career:

He has been a "Bowery boy" from his infancy, a companion of smarter thieves and low politicians, and from the hour of his appearing in the Tenth Ward has continued the friendships he then formed.

In 1855, "Nosey" Quinn sold to a gentleman named Joseph Burr, at the corner of Chatham square and Chatham street, a letter press. Mr. Burr gave "Nosey" $150, and Quinn promised to deliver the letter press on the following day. He never did so, and never refunded the money. Mr. Burr could not find Quinn, and has not up to the present received the $150 of which Quinn robbed him.

Quinn's next phase in life was that of "a check-charmer" in the Bowery. A "check-charmer" is a shiftless swindler who frequents faro banks and begs checks from fortunate players. Quinn frequented Nos. 40, 42, and 41 Bowery, also the game at the south-east corner of Grand street and the Bowery. By his persuasive powers he succeeded in nightly gathering a few charitable chips, and so eked out a precarious livelihood.

The old Chrystal saloon, the site of which is now occupied by the St. Augustine Chapel in the Bowery, was a favorite resort of Quinn's. On the second floor over the saloon, a square game of faro was dealt by "Shell" Hamilton, an ex-professional. This game was especially frequented by the greater number of clever professional thieves in the City. Among the many thieves who frequented the place, were Henry Neuman, alias "Dutch Heinrichs;" Chauncey Johnson, the bond robber; Marc Shinborne, the Ocean Bank burglar; Patsey Conroy and Denis Brady, two of the gang of masked burglars arrested a few days ago; John Keefe, alias "Johnny the Greek," now in Clinton State Prison, and many other equally celebrated criminals. "Nosey" Quinn, therefore, in frequenting this place, made acquaintances and gained information likely to be useful to him in his management of the City Prison.

The Bowery, however, was not the place for a man of John Quinn's talents, so he migrated to Broadway, and established himself at the skin faro bank kept by one Ingersoll at No. 593 Broadway, over Marley's furniture warehouse. This game was known to every sportsman in the City as a den of infamous thieves. It was what is known as a two-card faro game, a game at which a player is bound to be plundered by the thief who presides at the faro table. John, alias "Nosey," Quinn's position at this establishment was to stand at the door and persuade passers-by to enter, and be robbed. His salary was half the amount of money plundered from the unwary pedestrians whom he lured into the "tiger's" den. In plain words, he was a "capper" or decoy for the thieves up stairs. The place, however, was broken up by the Police, and "Nosey" was once more thrown on his own resources.

At first he was not successful. But eventually, when almost ragged and penniless, he obtained employment suited to his inclinations. A lottery backer, doing business at No. 154 Chatham street, picked John up and gave him a clean suit of clothes. John's pitiable appearance was so much in his favor that even the policy backer took him to his bosom and gave him a small salary. How this kindness of the policy backer was rewarded may be judged from the fact that Quinn one morning gathered up the receipts of the office and absconded.

He was next heard of in the City of New-Orleans, where his destitute condition attracted the attention of Johnny Franklin, an old New-York sporting man, who went to California with Billy Mulligan, and afterward settled in the Crescent City. Franklin gave Quinn employment as door-keeper to his cock-pit, which was frequented by all the Southern sportsmen. Johnny Franklin owes "Nosey" Quinn a debt of gratitude which he is eager to repay, and although he does not wish to incur the expense of coming to this City to pay it, he would rejoice to see "Nosey" on Canal street, New-Orleans. But he fears that he will never have the pleasure.

Quinn then returned to this City in a very hurried manner, and soon affiliated with the Tammany Ring. In reward for his services he was given a sinecure in Controller Connolly's office at $1,200 a year, a salary which he drew from the City Treasury without performing any services therefor. As an humble imitator of Andrew J. Garvey, Quinn was a success, for in 1872 he was made Janitor of the "Rooms of the Council of Political Reform," in return for sycophantic services rendered. Then he blossomed into Havemeyer's valet and umbrella-carrier, and to-day he is de facto Warden of the City Prison.

Looking at the above record, it may well be asked what can have induced Commissioner Laimbeer, a Republican, to vote for "Nosey" Quinn, the Tammany Democrat. Commissioner Laimbeer may be assured that his appointment receives the indorsement of Quinn's early companions. Yesterday "Fatty" Walsh said: "It's a bang-up appointment. The first time the Republicans have made a good appointment and put a poor man in office. He ain't worth a dollar." Mr. Walsh may have meant that Quinn was peculiarly eligible by reason of his not being worth a dollar, but in any event Quinn is on the fair road to fortune and fame. And there we leave him.

Warden Johnson yesterday afternoon received his official notice of dismissal, which will take effect on the 21st inst.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

The Tenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 28 First avenue. Mr. Haight, in the absence of the chairman of the committee appointed to examine into the charges made against Alderman Peter Kehr, First Vice President of the association, in relation to his action at the last election, presented the result of the investigation to the meeting. The room was crowded with the most influential Republicans of the district, and considerable interest was manifested in connection with this proceeding. The report stated that the committee had found Mr. Kehr guilty of betraying the Republican interests by voting himself for the Tammany candidates and exerting his influence, by public letters and otherwise, in their favor, and concluded by recommending his expulsion from the organization. This announcement was warmly applauded, and the report was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF MASTER CAR-BUILDERS.

The Master Car-builders' Association held a meeting last night for the consideration of the subject of ventilation and warming of cars and buildings. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Vanhauten. Prof. Allen, of Philadelphia, advocated a system of warming by warm air, and of exhausting the impure air at the floor. Mr. Allen described a method of warming cars in use on the Reading Railroad, in which the stove is placed below the car, and the air exhausted from the floor. Other gentlemen making the subjects a specialty advocated their own particular systems of warming and ventilating cars. Mr. Chamberlain made a report of experiments he made in ventilating cars on the Boston and Albany Railroad. His experiments showed that the foul air in a car could be most effectually removed, and replaced by pure air, by ventilators placed in the ends of cars. The discussion then became general, and a committee was appointed to investigate and make experiments on the subjects named.

THE ALBION SOCIETY.

A number of the English residents of this City met last evening at the office of Dr. H. H. Cahill, No. 386 Broome street, and formed themselves into an association entitled the "Albion Society." Mr. J. R. Davis presided. The following were elected officers: President, J. R. Davis; Vice Presidents, J. G. Kidd, W. Peasy; Treasurer, F. H. Hallam. Fifty-four members were enrolled.

THE BRADLEY BANKRUPTCY.

The case of William E. Bradley, charged with fraudulently concealing the assets of the bankrupt firm of E. Bradley & Co., which was set down for further examination before United States Commissioner yesterday, was again adjourned for one week, on the application of counsel for the defendant.

THE RYAN MURDER.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE CRIME—MORE WORK FOR THE DETECTIVES.

The inquest in the case of Nicholas and Mary Ryan, found murdered in their residence, No. 204 Broome street, on the morning of the 22d of December last, was concluded by Coroner Eickhoff yesterday. The evidence taken on the previous day showed that the Ryans had hired one room from the Burkes, who occupied an entire floor in the house. On the evening before the murder, the Burkes had several visitors, one of whom, a man of powerful frame, it has been since ascertained, went to see the day following the crime. The evidence adduced yesterday completely destroyed the theory of suicide, and established the case clearly as one of murder.

Henry Miller, residing on the second floor of the house, heard a heavy fall against his door, and at the same time heard some one walking on the hallway of Burke's floor above. He heard a wheezing noise, and blood came under the door. When the Police came, he opened the door, and Nicholas Ryan's body, with the throat cut, fell into the room. He held the lamp while the Police searched Ryan's room. Saw a small pen-knife there, the blade of which was closed. Did not see any blood on the knife or on Nicholas Ryan's clothes, which were lying about the room. Was certain that no one had passed his door and went up stairs to Ryan's room, as he had a little dog which always barked if any one passed, and the dog was perfectly quiet.

Mrs. Annie Colligan, residing at No. 202 Broome street, said that her windows overlooked the rear room occupied by the Burke family, and at 2 o'clock in the morning, a half-hour before the murder, there was a light in Mrs. Burke's rooms, and Mrs. Burke was standing on the floor; heard a noise and low moans, and then heard some one come down her stairs from the roof. The person had boots on, and was walking quick. On hearing of the tragedy next day, saw Maria O'Brien, Mrs. Burke's step-daughter, leaning out of the window, and asked her what was the matter. She replied, "It's only a man committed suicide," and shut down the window. It seemed as though some one in Burke's room had pulled Maria O'Brien's dress, and told her not to say anything more.

Emma Baily, a young girl, residing on the floor beneath Mrs. Colligan, corroborated the testimony of the latter regarding some one rushing down stairs on the morning of the murder.

Jennie Burke, aged eleven years, daughter of Mrs. Burke, was then examined, and testified that on the day of the murder Maria O'Brien was at the window talking to Mrs. Colligan, when her mother told Maria to shut the window and come away.

Johanna and Mary Ryan, sister and sister-in-law of Nicholas and Mary Ryan, swore that on the day of the murder Mrs. Burke, who was greatly excited, said, "They were here last night. I will never shield a murderer."

Officer Reed then testified that while in Ryan's room, early in the morning after the murder, Mrs. Burke asked him to shut the door, as her daughter wanted to go up stairs to the roof, and did not want to see the bodies. He shut the door until Maria O'Brien, Mrs. Burke's stepdaughter, went up stairs, and then opened it. When the girl reached the roof she shouted, "Here's a man's vest!" The vest usually worn by Ryan was then found on the roof. Officers had searched the roof two hours before with lanterns, and had not found it. He had subsequently learned that Maria O'Brien had seen the bodies before she went on the roof.

Sergt. Stutsbury then testified that on the last day of the inquest, when Maria O'Brien left the witness stand, he overheard a conversation between her and her mother, Mrs. Burke. Mrs. Burke said, "Well, how did you get on?" She answered, "All right. They got just so much and no more out of me. I stuck to what we talked about."

The jury, after an absence of two hours, found a verdict that Nicholas and Mary Ryan came to their deaths from incised wounds of the neck, but in what manner inflicted from the evidence in the case they were unable to determine.

STARVING TO DEATH.

AN OLD COIN COLLECTOR AND HIS FAMILY DYING IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A great many will doubtless remember the old man who kept a coin collector's stand at the southern extremity of the City Hall Park, before the erection of the new Post Office was begun. His name was H. C. Dana, and he resided with his wife and three children in two miserable rooms on the third floor, rear, of No. 122 Leonard street. On Wednesday evening, Mr. George Middleton, of Centre and Leonard streets, heard that Dana's wife was dying, and that the unfortunate man and his children were starving. He at once went to the tenement-house, and found that Dana's wife, who had been ill for a long time, was dying; that there was no fire in the place, and that Dana and his children were actually starving to death. He at once sent them food and coal from his restaurant, and took steps to pay off three months' rent owed by Dana to the landlord. Yesterday Mr. Jonathan Edwards, of the Equitable Trust Company, residing at No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, and Mr. J. Davenport, of Boundbrook, N. J., who had heard of the case, called on Mr. Middleton, who brought them to Dana's residence. Both gentlemen were absolutely astonished at the wretchedness and poverty of the place, and, after giving Dana some money, said they would speak to their friends. Mr. Middleton procured the services of Dr. Brekes, the Tombs physician, for Dana's wife, but the unfortunate woman cannot recover.

FUNERAL OF THE STINER FAMILY.

The funeral of the victims of the Sixtieth street fire took place yesterday from the residence of Mr. Moses H. Moses, No. 62 East Fifty-fourth street. Some time before 10 A. M., the hour fixed for the departure of the cortege, a large crowd had collected before the house, and was only kept back by the presence of Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and two officers. A number of friends of the family were assembled in the house, and even here the throng was so dense that admission was denied to many persons. The three coffins were arrange in the back parlor, that of Mr. Stiner being in the middle, with the casket containing the remains of Mrs. Stiner on the left, and the daughter's on the right. A number of appropriate floral offerings, the gift of friends, were arranged upon and around the coffins. The female members of the family, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. Joseph Stiner, and Mrs. Fredenburg, daughter of Mr. Joseph Stiner; the two sons, Philip and Joseph, and the step-brother and son-in-law, Joseph Stiner, were present, and appeared profoundly affected, and frequent expressions of sorrow broke from the female mourners. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Guthell, who, after a brief prayer, feelingly addressed the relatives, and referred to the domestic virtues of the deceased. When he spoke of the daughter he was interrupted again and again by the cries and sobs of her surviving sisters. "Here rests a crown above her head," continued Mr. Guthell, pointing to a beautiful floral wreath, "but a brighter one belongs to her up there. She could have been saved had she been able to leave her dying mother. She could not live with that mother's scream of agony in her ears." When the bearers came forward to remove the coffins, loud exclamations of grief filled the room, and were heard even in the street. The women gave way to their grief, and the full strength of several gentlemen was insufficient to keep them away from the coffins. When the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Stiner was being removed, his daughter, Mrs. Moses, sprang with a sudden burst of energy from the grasp of those who were restraining her, flung herself upon it, and nearly overturned it. She clung to the handle at the head of the coffin till her fingers were unclasped from it, all this time uttering frantic appeals to be allowed to kiss her father once more. She was at last borne back to a sofa, and the remaining coffin was removed. The bodies were taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where Dr. Guthiel made another prayer before they were committed to the vault.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. W. P. Craighill and Capt. C. W. Howell, United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, of New-Jersey, and Capt. A. M. Miller, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, are at the Hoffman House.

Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo; Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Robert Ould, Jr., of Richmond, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gov. Converse, of Vermont; A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia, and Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck, United States Navy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Señor Santiago Soler, late Spanish Colonial Minister, arrived here in the steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana, yesterday, and is at the Albemarle Hotel. He will leave for Washington in a few days.

George B. Roberts, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland; John Echols, of Virginia; Judge T. M. Bowen, of Arkansas; Paymaster M. B. Cushing, United States Navy, and David B. Parker, United States Marshal for Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

A meeting of a number of prominent Pennsylvanians resident in this City was held yesterday at the Astor House, for the formation of a Pennsylvania society. There were present Messrs. Charles W. Brooke, Jerome Buck, Leon Abbott, John B. Fassett, W. M. Gallagher, F. F. Mackay, Jos. B. Sheridan, D. S. Smith, Daniel R. Riddle, Chas. [illegible] ford Kleth, and John P. Reid, Jr. Mr. Jerome Buck announced the objects of the proposed society as partly benevolent and partly social, the social element to predominate, and an epoch in the history of Pennsylvania to be celebrated annually by a reunion.

Mr. C. W. Brooke was elected temporary Chairman and James B. Sheridan Secretary. Mr. Brooke announced that he had received many communications from resident Pennsylvanians, promising their hearty co-operation.

On motion of Mr. Buck, a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to report at the next meeting. The Chairman appointed as such committee Jerome Buck, D. S. Riddle, F. F. Mackay, John Read, and J. B. Sheridan. Mr. Brooke was added to the committee. The Society then adjourned.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

RAILROAD MATTERS—CASES OF ARBITRATION AND SUSPENSION.

The St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company having failed to meet the semi-annual interest on its bonds, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, acting as Trustee, and at the request of over one-third of the bondholders, advertised the sale of the road, to take place at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday. A committee, however, representing three-fourths of the bondholders, thought it would be injurious to force a sale at the present time, and this committee accordingly waited upon the Trustee yesterday, and, at their request, he postponed the sale until the 18th of February next. The Atlantic and Richmond Air-line Railroad Company having failed to meet the coupons due on the 1st instant, a committee of the bondholders yesterday issued a circular asking the assent of the bondholders to a foreclosure of the mortgage. A meeting of the bondholders of the roads that now constitute the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad was held yesterday in this City, to consider the proposition of the company to fund its unpaid interest into eight per cent. notes, or to decide upon other measures, possibly a foreclosure upon the property. There was some discussion as to the best course to be pursued, but finally a committee was appointed to consider the question and to report to an adjourned meeting of the bondholders to take place this afternoon.

The total receipts of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1873, amounted to $29,126,851, against $25,806,760 during the preceding year; net earnings for the same period, $11,484,864, against $9,134,240 for the year preceding. The payments last year on account of maintaining road, real estate, &c., were $4,233,489; for repairs of machinery, $3,353,376, and for operating road, $10,055,122. The capital stock is the same as last year, $84,699,300; certificates, $4,729,000. The funded debt is given at $27,725,553. The floating debt is given at $1,167. The cost of road and equipment is given at the close of the year at $78,014,954, against $63,299,925 the preceding year.

The dividend of one and a quarter per cent. guaranteed on the stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which became due yesterday, was not paid, owing to financial difficulties arising out of the late panic. Col. Thomas Scott is the President of the road.

THE NAVAL STORE TRADE.

A meeting of the members of the naval store trade was held yesterday afternoon at the Produce Exchange, for the purpose of considering the new rules recently submitted for the government of the trade. Mr. Zophar Mills presided, and Mr. Judge, of the firm of Murray, Ferris & Co., read the proposed rules. Those, however, relating to turpentine were only discussed, and, after some amendments to make them conform to the rules in force in Wilmington, were adopted, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

In the arbitration case of Messrs. Sone & Fleming against Messrs. Libby & Clark, petroleum dealers, the committee to whom the matter was referred has decided that Messrs. Libby & Clark were justified in refusing the residiuum tendered them by Messrs. Sone and Fleming, under the contract dated March 8, 1873, as it was not in accordance with such contract. The committee further decided that Messrs. Libby & Clark have not established any claim against Messrs. Sone & Fleming for damage, and that the former firm must pay the cost of the first session, amounting to $25, and that the remainder of the costs, $175, must be evenly divided between the respective parties.

FAILURE OF AN EXTENSIVE CONTRACTOR.

In regard to the late difficulties connected with the failure of John Wetherell & Co., contractors, in the matter of constructing Midland and other avenues in the City of Yonkers, and township of East Chester, to pay the men employed by them, and the action of the Commissioners, the following facts have been gathered: When Mr. Wetherell failed he was greatly indebted to the men in his employ. The Commissioners, on receiving notice from the Chief Engineer in charge that Wetherell had stopped work, the arches of the Highland Avenue Bridge being only partly finished, and were in a precarious condition, took advantage of a provision in their contract with Wetherell; declared the same abandoned, and made arrangements for the continuation of the work on Highland Avenue Bridge, under the supervision of Mr. James G. Stewart. As soon as the work on the bridge is completed all work on the new avenues will be suspended until Spring, when progress will be resumed until the funds placed at the disposal of the Commissioners shall become exhausted. The Commissioners estimate that they will require $10,000 in addition to the amount now under their control, to finish the work. The late freshet did a great deal of damage to the roads under that charge of the commission, and will naturally incur a larger expenditure than would otherwise have been necessary. The Commissioners wish it to be distinctly understood that they are in no wise responsible for the non-payment of the persons employed by Wetherell, having paid him in full of all demands due him under the contract. The trouble was occasioned by the late panic, and consequent depreciation of the bonds issued by the Commissioners, which Wetherell agreed to take at par in payment, and which he was unable to sell without considerable sacrifice. It is stated, also, that New-York City was indebted to Wetherell about $90,000 for work done on the boulevards and Tenth-avenue improvements, which he failed to obtain, and that he has been obliged to go into bankruptcy on that account. It is understood that Mr. John L. Brown, of New-York City, was a partner with Wetherell in the Midland avenue contract, and is responsible to the employes of the firm for the labor performed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The steam-ship China, of the Pacific Mail Line, which caused some anxiety in consequence of being overdue ten days, arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning. The cause of the delay was an accident to her piston-rod. In all other respects the agents here say that the vessel is all right.

The rumor that Gen. Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, would decline a reappointment at the expiration of his term of office, which expires next Summer, is pronounced unfounded.

The resumption of business by the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co. has been succeeded by a full resumption of the London house of Clews, Habicht & Co., and the re-establishment of the extensive ramifications of the foreign business of the two houses.

THE PATERSON SILK WEAVERS.

The silk weavers of Paterson, N. J., met in the Continental Hall in that city on Wednesday, and adopted the following resolution, to be presented to Congress:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled at Washington, D. C.:

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of Paterson, State of New-Jersey, being operatives engaged in the various branches of silk manufacture, believe that the present duties on manufactured silks are not in proportion to the costs in the different stages of manufacture. Therefore your petitioners pray that the duty on foreign thrown silk—such as singles, train thrown, or organzines—be reduced to fifteen per cent. ad valorem, thereby increasing the manufacture of the woven fabric. Therefore, we respectfully petition your honorable bodies, believing that such a course will be productive of great good to the silk manufacturing interest, and will tend to still further develop the silk business of this country.

A committee of five was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

CARDINALS' HATS.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Dec. 24, says: "Three noble guards have brought to the three new Cardinals in France their hats on the part of the Pope. It has been for many centuries the custom in the Roman Catholic Church, on the death of a Cardinal, to suspend his hat from the vault of the metropolitan chapel, behind the chief altar. This hat remains there until the nomination of a new Cardinal, when it is taken down with great ceremony and placed in the treasury. It is only necessary to count the number of hats to see how many Cardinals have succeeded each other in Paris. All these symbols are carefully preserved. The hat of the last Cardinal of Paris was that of Monsignor Morlot, and it has now been placed in the treasury in the same chest with the blood-stained surplices of Monsignors Affre, Sibour, and Darboy. The treasury of the cathedral of Cambrai still possesses the hat of the famous Cardinal Dubois, and also a pastel of that prelate, both covered with crape, for the intimate friend and Minister of the Regent Orleans was hardly a respectable churchman. As for the hat of the last Cardinal of Cambrai, it was destroyed by fire when the cathedral was burned down about fifteen years ago. The consequence is that there is no hat at Cambrai to be displaced, owing to the elevation of the Archbishop of that place."

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JAN. 16, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

INDEMNITY REFUSED TO SUFFERERS BY THE DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 16—5 A. M.—Henry Belknap, a passenger on the steamer Ville du Havre, writes to the *Times* that the French Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, relying upon the exculpation of their officers by the French court, refuse to indemnify parties for the loss of friends and property by the disaster, and sufferers propose to seek redress in the New-York courts.

SPAIN.

CAUSES OF THE CARTAGENA SURRENDER—THE FUGITIVES TO BE GIVEN UP.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The *Times* correspondent at Cartagena reports that a tumult of the people, who were convinced of the treachery of the leaders, precipitated the surrender.

It is understood that the French Government will deliver to Spain, under the extradition treaty, those of the Cartagenian refugees now in Algeria, who are accused of piracy and other civil crimes.

RUSSIA.

THE BRITISH PRINCES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived here.

A grand fête will be given at the American Legation in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage on Monday.

THE TEXAS QUESTION.

THE VOTE COUNTED—COKE DECLARED GOVERNOR BY THE LEGISLATURE—DAVIS' TROOPS IN THE CAPITOL AT AUSTIN.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch to the *News* says that at 3:30 o'clock P. M. the Clerk of the House entered the Senate Chamber and announced that the House required the attendance of the Senate to witness the counting of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in joint session. A motion was made and adopted that the Senate repair to the House. The following is the State vote: For Governor—Coke, 85,549; Davis, 42,663; for Lieutenant Governor—Hubbard, 86,825; Taylor, 42,812.

As soon as the vote was announced, Speaker Bryan said: In conformity with the mandates of the Constitution and the requisition of the Legislature, I hereby declare Richard Coke Governor of the State of Texas for four years from the date of his installation, (immense cheering) and then by authority and direction of the constitution, and the declaration of this Legislature, I hereby declare R. D. Hubbard Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas for a term of four years, dating from his installation.

Senator Dillard moved that a committee of three be appointed from the Senate to escort the Governor-elect to the stand; also a like number from the House. Adopted.

Senators Dillard, Ledbeller, and Swift, and Representatives Sayres, Epperson, and Harris then escorted Gov. Coke and Lieut. Gov. Hubbard to the Speaker's stand.

Judge Lindsay administered the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, after which the Governor delivered his inaugural address.

This evening Gen. Britton had a number of armed men standing sentinel in the basement of the Capitol to prevent ingress and egress of the State officers. Some of the force were white and some negroes, all with muskets and bayonets fixed. Gen. Britton appeared in full-dress uniform. It seems to be the determination of Gov. Davis to resist the taking possession of those rooms by the force, unless greater force is used by the opponents.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We are indebted to Purser Patten, of the steam-ship City of Havana, for favors.

The Spanish iron-clad Arapiles is lying at anchor off the Battery. It has been ascertained that she will sail on Monday next for Cuban waters.

Ellen Garvey, aged seventeen, a servant employed at No. 2,332 Third avenue, was seriously burned, yesterday morning, by her clothing igniting from a stove in which she was lighting a fire.

The New-York Typographical Society, instituted July 4, 1809, will celebrate the 168th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin this evening, at the hall of the New-York Turners' Association.

Prof. Favarger will this evening give the first of a brief series of recitations in the French language, at the Union League Theatre. The recitation will combine, we are sure, amusement and instruction.

The will of the late Eli White has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Hutchings, and letters testamentary granted to John J. White, a son of the deceased. The assets are estimated to be over $1,000,000.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Rose Reilly was indicted for the murder in the second degree of her grandson, Patrick Donnelly, during a drunken quarrel. She pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

The Hammonia, of the Hamburg Line of steamers, which left this port yesterday, carried the German and other European mails in 116 bags, forty-one bags containing 32,904 letters, and seventy-five bags of miscellaneous printed matter.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association has donated the proceeds of the entertainment given at the Academy of Music on the 20th ult. to the families of Capt. Fry, Del Sol, Cespedes, and Santa Rosa, victims of the Virginius massacre.

BROOKLYN.

The store of Michael Burns, corner of Union place and Bleeker street, was entered yesterday by burglars, who succeeded in carrying away a quantity of cigars and other property.

In the case of Emma C. Murdock, accidentally shot by her husband on Tuesday night, a Coroner's Jury, yesterday, returned a verdict exonerating Murdock from all blame in the matter. The unfortunate man was discharged from custody.

In the case of Charles Wilson, who was murdered at No. 168 Columbia street by Peter Swenson, on Wednesday morning, an inquest was held yesterday morning. The facts elicited were published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Swenson was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

All the manufactories in East Newark have resumed operations.

Paterson has distributed 380 tons of coal to the poor during the present season.

The Danforth Works are quite active and have taken on a number of employes who had previously been disengaged on account of the hard times.

It is stated that the Grant Locomotive Works of Paterson will resume operations about March 1, having received several new orders for work.

The average number of families receiving weekly aid from the Newark Relief Association is 1,450. The receipts of the society have been $7,117 44, and expenditures $8,500.

The horses attached to a sleigh belonging to Mrs. David Anderson ran away in Passaic yesterday. On nearing the bridge the horses leaped over the wall, draging the sleigh and its occupants after. Mrs. Mead and Mrs. Anderson were thrown to the ground and received several severe cuts about the head. Miss Dean, who was also in the sleigh, jumped out before the horses made the plunge and escaped unhurt. The driver was also badly cut. The injured ladies were attended to by Dr. Terhune.

At an early hour this morning A. J. Toulin and E. C. Rickerts, agents of the New-Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by six Hoboken Police officers under command of a Sergeant, made a descent upon Riley's cock-pit, in Newark street, Hoboken, in which a main was in progress, and arrested the proprietor and two of the spectators from among among a crowd of about 500. The prisoners were taken before Recorder Bohnsted and remanded for examination.

The saloon-keepers of Newark have effected an organization with a view of securing at least a modification of the law requiring them to close their places of business on Sunday. [illegible] keep open [illegible] are closed, [illegible] religious worship. They decided, however, to obey the law until the desired modification is secured, and each member of the organization signed an agreement to that effect.

REV. DR. HALL'S ADVICE TO WORKING MEN.

A most interesting lecture was delivered last night, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, to working men, in the building of the First Ward Lord Industrial School and Working Men's Public Reading Room, at No. 135 Greenwich street. The room was densely crowded by an assemblage of orderly and respectable men of the working class. The subject of the lecture was: "The Prospects Before Working Men." He commenced with an allusion to the friction of working life—the disputes between employers and employed. The prospects of working men were as they made them for themselves. He had curiously watched the eight-hour movement. Personally he had worked, and did so even now, eighteen hours a day; so did newspaper men, lawyers, all intellectual people. Work never kills. Dissipation does. Brain work is the hardest. Laborers whistle at their toil. Clergymen cannot. As to money, it must be rightly used to bring content. Working men are too much like crows. "They build the same old nests, plead the same caws as their forbears." When a child, in Scotland, the family tailor used to appear once a month or so, and a door would be taken off its hinges and laid across chairs for him. He was a great man for stories. One of them was of the man who took butter to market in a sack, which he balanced across the horse with a big stone. His only excuse for so doubly burdening the beast was that his father always did the like. The children of working men must be started in the right course. Saving is a good thing, and extending business. Smoking consumes money; so does the public house. There are better pleasures. The violin is a household benefit. A minister in Scotland was visited by an indignant party of elders, who had heard that he practiced on the frivolous fiddle, but they reported that he played on the big bass violoncello, not the "wee, wicked fiddle." Dr. Hall did not feel inclined to be severe on the small offender. He related how, in a little peddling town in the north of Ireland, where he was first settled, his working men made perambulators for babies in their leisure moments, and played draughts; and how here, a young girl came over to him with letters from her minister in the old country; a pretty girl, with blue eyes, her own hair and plenty of it, and a voice sweet as milk. She got a place as house-maid, and regularly attended church. Her mistress, as all ladies should, (if the girls would let them,) looked after her as a daughter. By and by, on the Wednesday evenings, when the church was not so crowded, the minister saw a young man with the young girl, and duly inquired in a roundabout way all about it. Then, one bright evening, he had the joy of speaking holy words which sent that happy couple away. There are God-given pleasures open to every honest self-respecting working man. Every working man can be independent. His wages are good, better than the average professional men get, and he need not keep in the style they must. A minister out at elbows gets a sorry congregation, and a lawyer with a shocking bad hat, few fees. They should be content, do their work well and fear nothing. They have the ballot, and help to shape the ruling of the country, unless they sell themselves and their votes. They should be economical; the savings bank pass-book is the best to begin a library with; everybody records a victory over one's self. Working men should be sober. Dr. Hall is a total abstainer, but he does not fanatically hold that drinking is a sin in itself, but if eating beefsteak hurt other people, he wouldn't eat beefsteak, and working men should abstain as an example, and be manly about it. Self-education should be encouraged, not necessarily classical or technical, but the practical culture of spare moments. The Doctor here told the well-known story of Ferguson, the peasant philosopher, whose name is a household word among mathematicians and astronomers. Working men should be thoroughly competent, and they would be sure to get on. There is too much incapable work. "Hatchetmen" from Belfast, and "rail-splitters" from the West, come to New-York and set up as carpenters. This is bad for the carpenters, for the employers, and for themselves, for they don't improve, are perpetually found out, and are always on the tramp. Good workmen will always find their level. First of all, the working man should be religious. Whatever his faith, Catholic or Protestant, he should cling to it. It would help him here on earth, and hereafter it was his only reliance. Working men should think of the future, and govern themselves accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

ANAKESIS cures every case of Piles. Sold by Druggists. Depot No. 46 Walker st.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Corn in good demand and higher at 73c.@75c. for White; 75c.@77c. for Mixed; 78c. for Yellow. Oats firmer at 56c.@57c. Hay dull at $24 for choice. Pork firm at $16. Sugar firmer and in good demand at 4½c.@5c. for inferior; 5½c.@6¼c. for common; 6½c.@7c. for fair; 7¼c.@7⅝c. for good fair; 7¾c.@8c. for fully fair; 8¼c.@8½c. for prime to strictly prime. Molasses in good demand; receipts small; sales of good fair at 57c.; prime, 61c.@64c.; strictly prime, 64c.@65c.; choice, 68c. Others unchanged. Gold 111⅛. Exchange, New-York Sight ¼ discount. Sterling $5 35½.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,600; good Steers rather scarce, and in active demand at full prices; sales of good to choice at $5 25@$5 75, with a lot of extra at $6 25, and a lot of fancy, 1,734 lbs., Steers at $6 75; corn-fed Texans, $3 60@$4 40; shipments, 361. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market very quiet; prices steady; sales of light weights at $4 90@$5 20; heavy, $5 25; shipments, 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Cattle more active and firm; very best on sale to-day, 5⅞c.@7c.; that generally rated first quality, 4⅞c.@5⅞c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@4⅞c.; receipts, 1,665 head; sales 1,368. Hogs firm and advanced; sales at 7½c.@7⅝c.; receipts, 7,344 head. Sheep—Large supply; good Sheep in demand at 5¼c.@6¼c.; receipts, 2,282 head.

HAVANA, Jan. 15. Sugar active for No. 12 Dutch Standard, at 14@14½ reals ℔ arroba. Exchange active; On the United States, sixty days, currency, 65@67 premium; short sight, 68@70 premium. On London, 110@112 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—W. H. Kercheis, Mrs. A. P. Dalrymple, Mrs. G. Delevan, F. Vose, P. J. Casanas, Mrs. G. Lewis, Theodore Hulse, Mrs. Wm. Struthers and servant, W. J. Holland, T. D. James, T. D. James, Jr., Nicholas Kerley, A. J. Mence, A. S. Campbell and wife, E. J. Van Slyke, Miss Alide Van Slyke, Mrs. Blazell, W. A. Coster, J. B. Finlay, Richard C. Paterson, Miss M. Duborow, Dr. G. J. Kollock, Joseph Bernhard and wife, B. L. Hayden, M. Delgado, Julius Hoffer, C. P. Caute.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—A. A. Burwell, S. Soler Y. Pla, L. G. Soler Y. Pla, A. Margues Puva, H. O'Connor, A. Valder, Jose Martines.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets......4:59 | Moon rises..6:11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.6:20 | Gov. Island..7:09 | Hell Gate...8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Excelsior, (Br.,) Joss, Liverpool, Sweetland, Bowring & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Lord Strathearn, (Br.,) Sinclair, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Fasce, (Ital.,) Repetto, Cork or Falmouth, John C. Seager; Orfio, (Aust.,) Martinolich, London, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Deodorus, (Br.,) Gartley, Queenstown or Falmouth, George F. Bulley; Mary Rideout, (Br.,) Tucker, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Carrie Bertha, Hall, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; Sophia, (Br.,) Cunningham, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Wave, (Br.,) Fader, Liverpool, N. S., L. F. Brigham.

Schrs. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, St. Jago de Cuba, Van Brunt & Co.; Grecian Bend, (Br.,) Godfrey, Aspinwall, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Bentley, Williams, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. Experienced very rough weather N. of Charleston Jan. 13 at 4 A. M. Shipped a heavy sea, which stove in pilot-house, washing everything movable out of it, carrying away the steerage companionway, and flooding the steerage with water. 14th, lat. 38, lon. —, passed steamers Crescent City and Virgo bound S.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Jan. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 39 passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 14, lat. 40 39, lon. 70 16, passed a National steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Hues, Rotterdam Dec. 24 and Plymouth 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light variable winds. The R. brings 8 passengers.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Genoa Dec. 12, Leghorn 13th, Messina 18th, Palermo 19th, Naples 23d, and Gibraltar 29th, with mdse. and 5 cabin and 14 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Brig Mary Fink, (new, 450 tons,) Dyer, Millbridge via Vineyard Haven, in ballast to John Zittlesen.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Arroyo 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. A. Harsey. Left no vessels. Had strong N. E. winds; broke main boom.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to De Camp & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Bedell, Fernandina 18 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Advance, (Br.,) Foster, Horton, N. S., 15 ds., with potatoes to W. R. Duryee—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Silver Spray, ——, Rockland.

Schr. Pescadale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Henrietta, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Smith, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

[illegible]

St. Francis, for Cape Town; Louisa Price, for Port-au-Prince; Eastern Star, for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Arr. steam-ships Nurnberg, from Bremen; Octorara, from New-York, and Henry L. Gow, from Philadelphia; and schr. A. H. Hurlbut, from New-Haven.

Cld. steam-ships Wm. Lawrence, for Boston; Martha Stevens, for New-York, and John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; barks San Ciriaco, for Cork or Falmouth for orders, and Wansbeck, for Newry, Ireland.

Sld. steam-ship Liberty, for New-Orleans; bark Cricket, for Rio; Brig Agnes Barton, for Havana; and schr. Edward Harwood, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 15.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Boston; schrs. J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Wm. Denning, from Philadelphia; C. E. Elmer, from New-York. Off the port, bark Frank Marion, from Dublin. Cld. bark N. E. Clements, for Havre. Sld. steam-ship Flag, for Boston; bark Johanna, for Antwerp; Kate Harding, for Cork; schrs. Lilly, for New-York; Como, for Wilmington, N. C.; steam-ship South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15.—Passed out, steamer Phœnician, from Baltimore, for Liverpool. Arr. schr. G. M. Partridge, from Baltimore, for Belfast, Me.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Cld. brigs Newera, for Barcelona, and Emily T. Sheldon, for Providence, and ship Gen. Berry, for Hamburg via South-west passage.

Arr. ships Trenton, from Cathagena; Louisiana, from Bath; Pocahontas and Felicia, from Liverpool; brigs Recourse, Michael Angelo, and Gove, from Havana; barks Avondale from Kingston, Jamaica; Truce, from Liverpool, and Fisk, from Boston; and schrs. Adams, from New-York; River Queen, from Galveston; Island Belle, from Havana, and Electa Bailey, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers City of Houston, for New-York; Bolivar, for Liverpool; Clyde, for Havana, and Lavacca, for the Florida ports; ships Siberia, for Liverpool, and John Watts, for Havana; and bark Bills, for Havre.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—The steam-ship Scandinavian, from Liverpool Jan. 1, arr. here this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—Arr. steam-ship Seminole, from Boston; barks John Ellis, from Bristol; Shadow, from Dublin; ship Charter Oak, from Havre; schrs. Henry G. Fay, from Newport; Thomas Fish, from Portland; Mary Fotter, from Weymouth; G. W. Brainard, from Rockland; Harriet F. Baker, from Weymouth; John L. Merrill and A. C. Buckly, from New-York; Frank Shaw, from Boston, and Maggie M. Rivers, from a Northern port.

Below—Several square riggers and schooners.

Sld. steam-ship Herman Livingston, for New-York.

Cld. barks Enchantress, for Baltimore, and Margaret, for South-west Pass; schrs. Lookout, for Satilla River, and Nellie Wills, for a Northern port.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 14.—Arr. brig Crescent, St. John, for New-York; schrs. Howard Macomber, New-York, for Boston; Alexander Harding, Boston, for Philadelphia; Sarah F. Bird and W. R. Drury, Portland, for Baltimore; William B. Reeves, do., for New-York; Nettie Walker, Machias, for do.; P. L. Whiton, Portland, for Tangier. The schr. Mary E. Long, of Boston, started her anchor and dragged afoul of the schr. S. J. Gilmore, of Boston, from Vinal Haven, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of stone. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and there was imminent danger of the S. J. G. sinking. A signal for assistance was set, and a boat with three men went from the shore and slipped her chains and laid her alongside the Union wharf at the head of the harbor. The M. E. L. had her main and stern rail broken and planking aft badly chafed. The S. J. G. had her bowsprit broken, head gear, port cathead, and head rail carried away, and the jib split.

At Tarpanling Cove, schr. H. S. Bridges, from Pembroke, for New-York. Wind from E. N. E. to N. N. W.; snowing; moderating.

Jan. 15, 9 A. M.—No arrivals; nothing sld. Wind, W. N. W., fresh; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sld. for the United States, Ragna, Alibi, Jardine Brothers, Washington, J. B. Duffus, Luigia, Blandina P., Clydesdale.

Arr. out from the United States on Jan. 14, Alma, Oneida, Mattia, Frank N. Thayer, Ferdinand Brumm.

Also arr. out from the United States, Harrisburg.

Exclusively

SOLID SILVER

AND

Fine Plated Ware.

Gorham Manuf'g Co.

BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

HOME

Insurance Company of New-York,

Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital - - -	$2,500,000 00
Assets 1st Jan., '74 -	4,852,697 65
Liabilities - - - -	216,690 24

ABSTRACT OF THE Forty-first Semi-Annual Statement, Showing the Assets of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1874.

ASSETS.

CASH IN BANK	$151,510 55
BONDS AND MORTGAGES, BEING FIRST LIEN ON REAL ESTATE WORTH $5,090,900	1,897,840 66
LOANS ON STOCKS, PAYABLE ON DEMAND (MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES, $487,656 50)	361,705 96
UNITED STATES STOCKS (MARKET VALUE)	1,949,125 00
STATE AND CITY BONDS (MARKET VALUE)	216,820 00
INTEREST DUE ON 1ST JANUARY, 1874	33,933 49
BALANCE IN HAND OF AGENTS	177,837 98
BILLS RECEIVABLE	21,788 33
SALVAGES AND REINSURANCE	24,886 54
PREMIUMS DUE AND UNCOLLECTED ON POLICIES ISSUED AT THIS OFFICE	17,246 14
TOTAL	$4,852,697 65

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS BEEN DECLARED, PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JAN. 16.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL THAT DATE.

NEW-YORK, 13TH JANUARY, 1874.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

HANOVER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 120 Broadway,

Corner Cedar st., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000 00
SURPLUS	674,376 69
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1874	$1,074,376 69
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash in Bank and Office	$79,887 22
United States 6 per cent. Bonds	517,731 25
State, City, and County Bonds	42,962 50
Loans on Call	103,500 00
Bonds and Mortgages	256,200 00
Premiums in hands of Agents, and uncollected Office Premiums	69,141 11
Accrued interest	4,954 66
	$1,074,376 69
Outstanding Losses	72,040 47

B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

HENRY KIP, Assistant Secretary.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

GEO. STECK & CO.

HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE

GOLD MEDAL

FOR THE BEST

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms No. 25 East 14th st.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co., 172 Broadway, Cor. Maiden Lane.

Assets - - - - - -	$335,323 00
Capital - - - - - -	200,000 00

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 20 until Feb. [illegible]

[illegible], Secretary.